密勒氏評論報

MILLARD'S

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OF THE FAR EAST

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Saturday December 13th 1919

Why Shanghai Needs A Redrafting of its Charter

Has Exterritoriality Outlived Its Usefulness?

By Hollington K. Tong

The New Influence in Chinese Affairs

By Upton Close

American School Fund Reaches $100,000

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Vol. XI No. 2

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	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	$	$	%
Peking-Hankow	193503	232003	373	425879	.....	13997	16118300	1056730	.....	6.56	2601345	95119	.....	3.66
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Canton-Kowloon	20311	3025	700	24036	.....	1404	665414	67565	.....	10.15	185623	10756	.....	5.79
Kirin-Changchun	12750	51013	287	64030	8497	.....	1237125	71663	.....	5.79	253782	.....	10661	-4.20
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Chuchow-Pinghsiang	3694	18056	.....	21750	7460	.....	405928	185807	.....	45.77	133360	61186	.....	45.88
Canton-Samshui														
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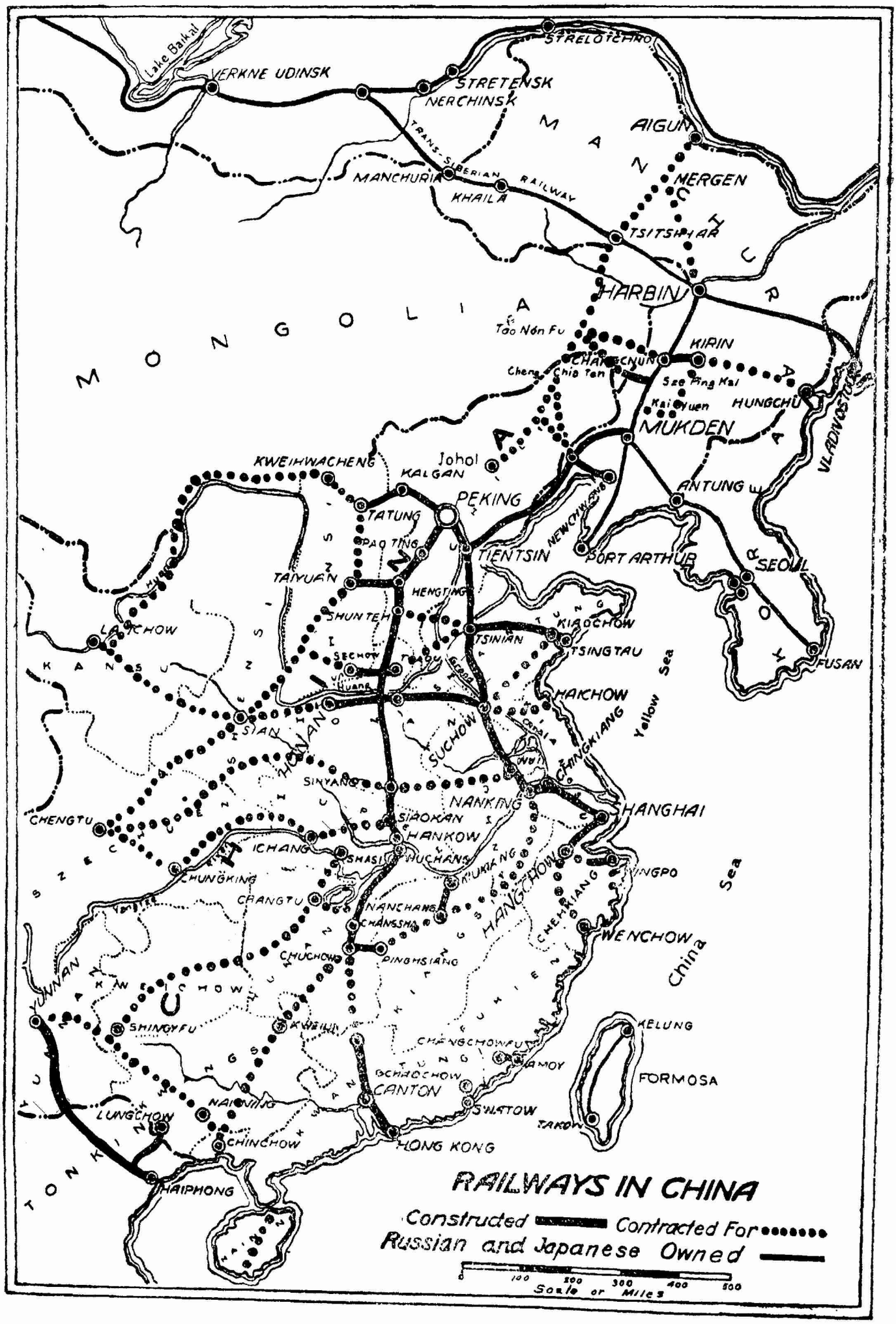
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REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

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WHEN the Shanghai Land Regulations, by which the foreign settlement of the city is governed, were first drawn up in 1845, the city was about two years old.* Its foreign population was small indeed consisting chiefly of a few foreign soldiers and sailors and a lesser number of traders. These regulations were amended in 1854. In 1863 the British and American settlements were amalgamated and in 1855 the first Municipal Council was elected. In 1898 the land regulations were again amended to meet new conditions. In 1880 the total foreign population of Shanghai was about 2,000, of which 1,000 was British, 250 American, German 150, Japanese 160, Portugese 280, and in addition there were a few Frenchmen, Russians, Austrians, Italians, Spanish, Danes, and other nationalities. Ten years later the foreign population had increased to 3,821. In 1900 the foreign population had increased to 6,774, of which number 2,987 were British, 562 American, French 176, German 525, Japanese 736, Portugese 978, and the remainder scattered among several different nationalities. In 1905 the foreign population had grown to 11,497 of which the British had 4,281 or a little less than half. The exact foreign population of the city to-day is not known, but it has been estimated at more than 22,000. Excepting Russian refugees, the greatest increase has been on the part of the Americans and Japanese. The Chinese population which did not exist in the foreign areas at the beginning has now grown to something like 680,000 inside of the International Settlement. The city has grown from a few houses located on the mud flats to a modern city, the most modern in the Orient. The total trade of the port in 1895 of foreign and native goods was Taels 68,042,280. Last year it was practically ten times as large for foreign merchandise alone. Traffic has changed from the sedan chair to the

* Dates and figures used in this discussion are from "The Trade and Administration of the Chinese Empire" by H. B. Morse.

electric tram, automobile and motor truck. Construction has advanced from the native building of wood, sun-dried brick and mud plaster to the modern steel reinforced building of seven-story "sky-scraper" type. Chinese shops have advanced from the one room type to the modern department store. Foreign firms have advanced from the old type that did its business through one Chinese agent or compradore to the modern corporation with its staff running to the thousands with foreign and native agents scattered all over the land. From two or three nations represented at the beginning, there probably are to-day twenty or thirty nationalities represented in the city, more than a dozen of which are "Treaty Powers." In the beginning the Chinese did not desire to associate with the foreigners, did not want the foreigners in the country, and forced the foreigners to huddle together and live under their own laws rather than the laws of China. Now the Chinese are advocating the abolition of extraterritoriality in order that foreigners may go about all over the country and conduct their businesses anywhere without restraint as long as they conform to Chinese law. The Chinese are sending consular representatives to foreign lands, their young men and women abroad for education, are establishing steamship lines, and Chinese companies and banks are themselves going after foreign trade.

SHANGHAI and the Chinese in general have completely changed, hence the time has come for the administration of Shanghai to change and develop in accordance with the times. A city of a million people, the chief seaport of a country of four hundred million people can not continue to be governed in the same manner as a country town. Shanghai has outgrown its municipal administration and needs a redrafting of its charter. Shanghai is administered by a Municipal Council composed of members whose chief concern are their private businesses. The various departments of the city are administered by skilled municipal employes, but there is no one to head the city. When the head of a department desires anything he puts it up to the Municipal Council. The members of the Council are either too busy or too unskilled in the matter under consideration to give it the time and consideration necessary for efficient government. Even the Chairman of the Council, also a business man, hasn't the time to go into every problem and question as they should be gone into. The result is that the city is run by its department heads, each working independently with no responsible management to study and coordinate the work. The result is that the police departments gets or tries to get what it wants, the finance department gets or tries to get what it desires, the street and road department does the same thing and so on. No municipal councillor has the time or inclination to go into the mass of material that is placed before him every day for approval or disapproval. In the background is the real governing body of the city, the Consular Body composed of consular representatives of a dozen or so foreign nations, each trying to the best of his ability to protect his nationals and increase the national trade and prestige. Then in addition are the thousands of Chinese living in the Settlement who pay most of the taxes and thus keep the city going.

THERE isn't a large city in the world that hasn't gone through much the same changes that Shanghai has gone through in its development. The only difference is that the situation in Shanghai is vastly more complicated than elsewhere because of the many national interests involved and the political changes going on in China. When there were but two or three nationalities here the problem was simple; now with dozens of national interests and a city of world importance, it is a complicated problem. The Chinese have changed their form of government in keeping with the trend of the times and are rapidly developing a spirit of nationality and patriotism. Foreign control over any part of their territory is irksome and they are working to throw it off. There are radicals in China as in every country who would attempt to throw out all foreign control at one sweep, without stopping to consider the consequences to China's future or the interests of the foreigners who have come to occupy such an important place out here. They think that because they have acquired some little knowledge of foreign methods and ideas, that they are qualified to accept the responsibilities at once. On the other hand there is a larger group of conservative Chinese business men who appreciate what the right thinking foreigner has brought to the Orient and desire to conserve his work in order that China may be strengthened and benefitted. On the part of the foreigners in China and especially in Shanghai, there is a conservative group that still looks upon China as the China of 1845, 1854, 1869 or 1898 when the land regulations were originally drafted or redrafted. These are the same foreigners who still think the way to do business in China is through a compradore exclusively and who take the advice of their compradores on matters of Chinese politics as well as business. They know no other Chinese and they close their minds to the New China as though it was a dangerous disease. They refuse to listen to or see Chinese delegations and they place themselves upon a little pedestal of superior wisdom for the simple and sole reason that they have been in China for thirty or forty years and hence *must know* everything about the

Orient. The chances are that they have never been outside of the Shanghai city limits except on occasional week-end pleasure excursions. These are the persons who always fall back upon the argument that changes can not be brought about *legally* forgetting that what man has done in the past can be changed and modified by other men and still be *just as legal* as it was in the beginning.

THE rapid development of cities in America and Europe has brought about a new profession, that of city manager or executive. The management of a large city is essentially no different from the management of a large business. It should be and can be conducted just as efficiently, provided the right talent is employed for that purpose. Shanghai has reached the stage where that executive management is needed. It has grown beyond the place where it can be managed by men who have other affairs and interests. It's too much to ask the sacrifice of them. The men who are to be elected to the new Council next year will have to face this problem and in addition will have to face the problem of working out some form of cooperation with the great Chinese population here that carries the larger burden of municipal financial support. The new Council should be composed of men who look upon China's new aspirations sympathetically and who will work with the Chinese instead of against them. China is sending commissions abroad to study foreign methods. She is sending other commissions abroad that are urging China's rights over her own territory. And the rest of the world is listening sympathetically. As far as the foreigners in Shanghai and China are concerned Washington and London and Paris are the courts of last resort for the most important interests. The man who is out of touch with affairs in China as well as abroad is the worst possible handicap to the future of foreign interests in Shanghai. The ratepayers of this city, a majority of whom sense these things have no idea of permitting matters to drift further toward chaos.

THE boycott now being maintained in China against Japanese merchandise is certain in time to bring Japan to a sense of her weak position in relation to China and the rest of the world. One of the Chinese newspapers has been printing across the top of its front page a quotation from one of President Wilson's addresses: "A Nation Boycotted is Within Sight of Surrender." President Wilson had Germany in mind, but from China's standpoint it applies equally well to the problem of Japan. In prosecuting the boycott, however, the Chinese students, and those who are encouraging them, must guard to the very best of their ability

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against any move that might lead to Japanese intervention. The military party of Japan is waiting for just this contingency. They are faced with defeat in China and an uprising at home. They will welcome any move that would send their armies into China, for the diversion might save their skins, or at least they would accept that to overthrow at home. Japan would like to force China into such an uproar that intervention, from the standpoint of the West, would appear necessary. Japan is in the premier position to intervene. In such case China would be turnd into another Siberia. No other nation is in a position to send troops to China, or at least Japan thinks this is the case. As long as the boycott is peaceful, China has the sympathies of all liberal nations. When it gets out of hand, then Japan takes the helm. In no part of China does this apply more forcibly than in Shanghai. The real Chinese patriots who have the best interests of their country at heart recognize these facts. The Chinese politicians who have been playing into the hands of the Japanese for the last few years are gradually being crowded out of power. It is now only a matter of time when the North and South may be brought together—provided real statesmanship prevails over foolish fanaticism.

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gether is being made by the Provincial Assembly of Kiangsu. The Assembly's plan is based upon what Mr. Chang Yi-ling, former Minister of Education, has been advocating since the failure of the first internal Peace Conference to arrive at an understanding. Mr. Chang urges that the people take a hand in the unification problem and express their views as to the difficulties through their provincial assemblies and other popular organs. Both the politicians and the militarists have been given an opportunity to evolve a solution of the internal question, and they have all failed in the mission entrusted to them. As Mr. Chang views the situation, the provincial assemblies are the only representative bodies in China, whereas the parliament in Canton and Peking, which claim to represent the whole country, really represent two small factions. From this he concludes that each province should send four representatives, namely, the Presidents of the Provincial Assembly, the Educational Association, the Chamber of Commerce and the Agricultural Association, to Shanghai to replace the northern and southern delegates to the Peace Conference. The Kiangsu Provincial Assembly considered Mr. Chang's scheme practicable, and is considering it. One of the proposals which have been framed for discussion was that the people's peace conference must convene before the first meeting of the League of Nations.

IN the meantime, the Association of merchants of China has addressed a spirited appeal to the Central Government part of which says: The gulf between the North and the South has been widened, and the deadlock in the Shanghai Conference continues. Commerce and industry have practically been destroyed, and thieves and robbers control the various districts. It seems that those holding the helm of the government prefer the destruction and dismemberment of the nation to the sacrifice of personal or party interests. They pay no attention to the deplorable condition of the people, nor do they make any effort to preserve the sovereign right of the nation. Militarists have sold the interests of Shantung and Manchuria for nought, and although the people are doing the utmost to undo the madness coolly committed by them, it is still doubtful whether much can be done to save the situation. While dangers of various kinds have sprung up from diplomatic relations in connection with the Shantung and Manchurian questions, fresh troubles have arisen at Foochow, where the Japanese residents murdered students and policemen. Japanese men-of-war have steamed up the Min River, and their marines are reported to have captured more students. It is open defiance of Chinese authority and an insult to our sovereignty. On receipt of the above reports, we, merchants of the country, held conferences and passed resolutions desiring rather to choose death in the fight against foreign oppression than to suffer the insult. It is undeniable that the government has failed disastrously to protect the life of its people before the outrages took place in Foochow, and has now again failed to obtain redress for their grievances. If the government should remain incompetent, the life of its citizens everywhere in the country will be in jeopardy. Until we have effected a union of the North and the South, we will never be in a position to offer any decent resistance to outside aggression. It is earnestly hoped that the officials on both sides will repent of their past blunders. By following the real will of the people, all obstacles to internal peace will disappear."

Has Extraterritoriality Outlived its Usefulness

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

"EXTRATERRITORIALITY hampers foreign trade and prevents mutual understanding of Chinese and foreign residents of each other's likes and dislike, hopes and aspirations," stated Dr. Philip Tyau, Acting Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Peking, Barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple, and former first Secretary of the Chinese Legation in London, when asked for an expression

of his views on that aspect of the question of extraterritoriality in an interview which I had with him the other day.

In view of this, the Chinese government has definitely decided not to grant any extraterritorial status to the new or non-treaty nations who are desirous of entering into relationship with China. Appreciative of such an attitude taken by China, Bolivia is understood to have withdrawn her claim for the incorporation of an extraterritorial provision in the Sino-Bolivian Commercial Treaty recently concluded, and in consequence, her subjects will have complete trade freedom in this country, will be immune from restrictions on residence, and will be entitled to other privileges which have not been enjoyed by other foreigners.

Thus far, sixteen nations have concluded treaties with China embodying the privilege of extraterritoriality, whereas there are a dozen other nations who will sooner or later enter into treaty relations with China including Czech-Slovakia, Jugo-Slovakia, Roumania, Argentine, Poland, Turkey, Siam and Greece. Of these nations, Siam should be most sympathetic with China's efforts to do away with extraterritoriality, realizing as she does its disadvantages through her own experience.

"Extraterritoriality is a dead letter to all intents and purposes," said Dr. Tyau in reply to my inquiry concerning its present status. "There is now no more advantage to foreigners in maintaining it. It is only useful in so far as to uphold the dignity of these foreigners whose dignity should not be upheld and to defeat the course of justice in favor of certain foreigners whose enterprises in China are not altogether above board. No foreign gentleman should now feel any inconvenience from the non-extraterritorial privilege.

"Extraterritoriality was definitely provided in the treaty signed between China and the United States in 1844, although it was more or less in vogue before. Nevertheless this was never meant to be permanent. At the time when this provision was made, the negotiators of both countries did not look far into the future and did not expect that foreigners in China would permanently settle down or would extend their business into the interior. They only saw the immediate hardship and severe ordeal in a Chinese magistrate's court. If they had been more farsighted they would have had a modified form of extraterritoriality which by now would have disappeared altogether. As it is, every foreigner doing business in this country is feeling the adverse effect of the so-called extraterritorial privilege, and is hampered at every turn."

"Half a century ago," continued Dr. Tyau, "foreign traders confined their activities to the treaty ports and had no wish and no incentive to do business in such mysterious interior points as

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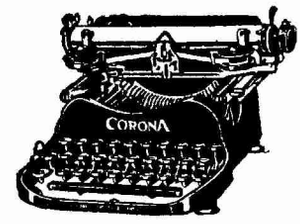

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Urga, Tibet, Yunnan and Szechwan. They were content with conducting their business with the assistance of their compradores. Now they find this condition impossible, and have to reach out in order to capture the growing markets in the interior of China. One time they thought they found the consular jurisdiction a protection against the possibility of China's ill-treatment, and it is now burdensome to them as it delays the transaction of their business."

"The unsatisfactory medium of the consulate for the settlement of a case can best be shown by an illustration," said the Acting Councillor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "If a big foreign firm is located say in Tientsin and maintains branches in Hupeh, and if it gets into trouble with a Chinese merchant in Hupeh, it will naturally take up the matter with its Consul-General in Tientsin. Its Consul-General will communicate with the Tientsin Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, who will in turn write to the Wuchang Commissioner for Foreign Affairs. The latter will inform the magistrate of the district in which the case occurred. When the magistrate is reached, two or three months have already been consumed and in the meantime the business is in suspension. Another two months will be required during which time the documents conveying the decision of the magistrate to the firm in Tientsin will travel from one office to another. It took one foreign firm more than ten years to settle a certain legal dispute. At last it was so tired of it that it was willing to agree to any proposal which the Chinese party would care to offer. That is what is required by extraterritoriality.

"If the foreign firm foregoes the protection afforded by extraterritoriality or the consular jurisdiction, it will directly approach the magistrate without referring the case to the consulate in Tientsin. In a few days the matter may be settled to the satisfaction of both parties. I have been informed by heads of many business firms that they have yet to experience an unsatisfactory settlement of cases by Chinese magistrates and yet have to find a magistrate who is unfair and who is not anxious to expedite a legal matter. As a result they do not care to bother their consuls about small affairs.

"China has demonstrated her ability to handle even purely foreign cases. Since her declarartion of war against the Central Powers two years ago and the abolition of all the treaty stipulations with these two countries, the Chinese provincial courts have reported to Peking the settlement of many cases in which the subjects of these two countries and other foreigners were involved. The parties concerned never once questioned the judgement they have rendered. On the contrary they are appreciative of the speed with which the Chinese judges try their cases and give decisions. Only those who plan to profit by legal quibbling and questionable means would not care to go to the Chinese courts.

"Another disadvantage resulting from extraterritoriality is the confusion created by the use of so many different kinds of codes in China. A number of consular tribunals are maintained in each treaty port which function under various codes. Cases between two foreigners of the different nationalities are tried in the court of the defendant's nationality. The judgement these consular courts render differ one from the other. No precedent is thus possible except that a decision shall constitute a precedent for the court which has given it. Besides, when they are engaged in a legal dispute among themselves, foreigners have to travel long distances in order to get to the treaty port and fight it out.

"Positive advantages from the disappearance of extraterritoriality are the elimination of the 'fifty-fifty clause' which now binds foreigners whenever they desire to co-operate with the Chinese and the freedom to build their plants anywhere within the borders of China which privileges are not enjoyed by the firms limited by extraterritorialital stipulations although they often evade them by means of subterfuges. The new or non-treaty states which enter into relations with China on the basis of equality and reciprocity will be relieved of all these fetters.

"In other words the business of foreign traders in China has outgrown extraterritoriality and extraterritoriality is now meaningless. To-day they are in closer personal contact with the Chinese people than ever before, and through the gradual doing away of the comparadore system, with the market itself. They send their own representatives to every part of the country, and these representatives do not experience difficulty in traveling about. If they need the protection of extraterritoriality and the consular jurisdiction, as one writer puts it, they will have to take many consuls along with them wherever they go. As this cannot be done, extraterritoriality has truly outlived its usefulness.

"Sixty years ago when China was ignorant of foreign conditions, it was advisable for the foreign nations to have extraterritorial status. In fact China very much desired that the foreigners would attend to their own business in order they might not constantly bother her. But the time has come that a new status should form the basis for Chinese-foreign intercourse. The fact that recently many foreign and mixed cases have been settled by Chinese courts and the parties to them were not willing to take them to their own consular courts indicates the trend of the times. Observing the direction of world currents, the President a few months ago issued a Mandate declaring that new nations, if they desired to enter upon treaty relations with China, must do so on terms of equality and reciprocity. It means that there shall be no more extraterritorial statue granted to any new or non-treaty nation.

"Some of the farsighted foreigners are supporting this policy of China as is shown in the resolution passed a few weeks ago by the conference of the British Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai. The resolution adopted stated: 'While this Conference sympathizes with the desire of the Chinese to see extraterritoriality abolished, and realize the benefits that would accrue through throwing the country open to residence and trade, it considers as essential preliminaries to the surrender of extraterritorial rights the establishment of a stable government, a satisfactory code of laws, and a satisfactory arrangement for the administration of such laws, and the Conference suggests that efforts should be made to carry into effect the agreement by Great Britain to assist China in reforming her judicial system in pursuance of Article XII of the Treaty of 1902. Other evidence can be found in the recent formation of a Chinese-British corporation under registration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce at Peking.

"A good deal of misunderstanding between foreigners and Chinese at the present, furthermore, is in a large measure due to the existence of extraterritoriality, which implies that the laws and courts in China were inferior to those in other countries and interferes with Chinese internal administration seriously. Better relationships will naturally follow its abolition. At the present the Chinese merchants who are anxious to do business with foreigners do not know where they stand legally. They may have a law suit with a British firm, and the case is tried in the British court. The decision may be given in their favor. In the future they may have another law suit with an Italian or French firm, and the second case is tried in the Italian or French court and decision is diametrically opposite. The Chinese merchants are confounded. Under such circumstances friendly relationship between foreigners and Chinese is difficult to spring into existence, because the practice is not founded on social justice.

"The attention of the Chinese Government is now being devoted to the further reform of the courts in order that they may be able to handle more competently mixed cases arising between the Chinese and the people of nations which have been given no extraterritorial status. The questions of the training of judges and magistrates and the improvement of the police are also under consideration. Settlement of foreigners in the interior following the cancellation of

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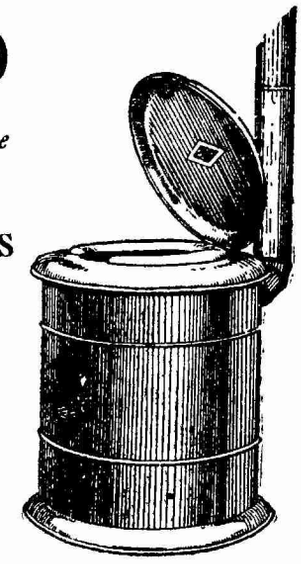

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extraterritoriality or the conclusion of treaties with the new nations containing no extraterritorial provision is only natural. The task for the protection of their life and property is thus devolved upon the police. The Ministry of the Interior is now taking up this matter seriously. Another matter to which the attention of the government is being directed is the revision of the commercial laws applicable to foreign relations with the Chinese, and in consonance with modern requirements.

"The existing criminal and civil laws however are as good as any that could be found in foreign countries. The practical administration of them may not be quite up to foreign standard. That is because the ordinary people do not understand it. There are however already many judges who were educated abroad and who can deal with cases in which foreigners are interested. They need only being tried to know their worth."

Peking, December 6, 1919.

The Value of Japanese Promises

By James Thayer Addison in the New Republic

JAPANESE statesmen and Japanese propagandists have often stated during the past six months that Japan always keeps her promises. By the repetition of this assertion many who know little of Far Eastern politics have been deceived and many who know more of Far Eastern politics have been unspeakably wearied. I therefore propose briefly to test whether Japan always keeps her promises. To make this test absolutely fair, I shall admit as testimony only official statements signed by the leaders of the Japanese government or their authorized agents. They alone shall testify as to Japan's promises and as to her performances. Such a test will not, in a sense, be quite fair, for no nation ever confesses all its sins in public. But at least it will be fair to the Japanese.

Let us, then, take up some of these promises under three heads—Korea; the "Open Door" and the independence and territorial integrity of China; and Kiaochau (the port of Shantung).

First, Korea. On August 26, 1894, there was signed a treaty of alliance between Japan and Korea in which Article 1 states that "the object of the alliance is to maintain the independence of Korea on a firm footing and . . . ." On April 25, 1898, Japan and Russia signed an agreement. Article 1 says, "The (two governments) recognize definitely the sovereignity and entire independence of Korea and pledge themselves mutually to abstain from all direct interference in the internal affairs of that country." Four years later (January 30, 1902) the first treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan was signed. Article 1 affirms that "The High Contracting Parties, having mutually recognized the independence of China and of Korea, declare themselves entirely uninfluenced by any aggressive tendencies in either country." Eight years later Japan completely annexed Korea.

For this final step the following agreements slowly paved the way. On February 23, 1904, a protocol signed by Japan and Korea provided (Art. 1) that "the Imperial government of Korea shall place full confidence in the Imperial government of Japan in regard to improvements in administration." But still (Art. 3) Japan reasserted that "the Imperial government of Japan definitely guarantees the independence and territorial integrity of the Korean empire." Despite this guarantee, however, the second treaty of alliance between Great Britain and Japan (August 12, 1905) included this provision: "Japan possessing paramount political, military and economic interests in Korea, Great Britian recognizes the right of Japan to take such measures . . . . in Korea . . . . as she may deem proper . . . ." On November 17, 1905, Korea agreed, in a convention signed with Japan, that (Art. 1) "the government of Japan . . . . will hereafter have control and direction of the external relations and affairs of Korea . . . ." Another convention between the two

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countries (signed on July 24, 1907) made the further provision that (Art. 1) "In all matter relating to the reform of Korean administration the Korean government shall receive instructions and guidance from the (Japanese) Resident-General" and that (Art. 5) "the Korean government shall appoint to be officials of Korea any Japanese subjects recommended by the Resident-General." In 1908 Prince Ito (the Resident-General) declared publicly that Japan had no intention of annexing Korea. Finally, on August 22, 1910, Japan formally declared Korea annexed to the dominions of his Imperial Majesty the Japanese Emperor. That is the way Japan kept her promises with regard to Korea.

Let us next take up Japan's promises with regard to the "Open Door" (or equal opportunity in China for the commerce and industry of all nations) and the independence and territoral integrity of China. To go back no further than 1905, Japan has signed six public documents guaranteeing the "Open Door" and the independence and integrity of China. These are as follows:

1. Second Treaty of Alliance with Great Britain, August 12, 1905.

Preamble: "The governments of Great Britain and Japan . . . have agreed upon the following articles, which have for their object: . . . . . b.) the preservation of the common interest of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China.

2. Franco-Japanese Arrangement. June 10, 1907.

"The governments of Japan and France, being agreed to respect the independence and integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal treatment in that country for the commerce of subjects or citizens of all nations, . . . &c."

3. Russo-Japanese Convention. July 30, 1907.

Article 2. "The two High Contracting Parties recognize the independence and the territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the principle of equal opportunity in whatever concerns the commerce and industry of all nations in that empire. . . "

4. The "Root-Takahira Agreement"—an understanding between the United States and Japan. November 30, 1908.

Paragraph 2. "The policy of both governments, uninfluenced by any agressive tendencies, is directed to . . . the defence of the principle of equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China. . . . " Paragraph 4. "They are also determined to preserve the common interest of all powers in China by supporting by all pacific means at their disposal the independence and integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations in that Empire."

5. The Third Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Japan (July 13, 1911) states as one object of the alliance, "the preservation of the common interests of all the Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China."

6. The "Lansing-Ishii Agreement"—the latest understanding between the United States and Japan. November 2, 1917.

. . . "The governments of the United States and Japan deny that they have any purpose to infringe in any way the independence or territorial integrity of China, and they declare furthermore that they always adhere to the principle of the socalled 'Open Door' or equal opportunity for commerce and industry in China. Moreover, they mutually declare that they are opposed to the acquisition by any government of any special rights or privileges that would affect the independence or territorial integrity of China or that would deny to the subjects or citizens of any country the full enjoyment of equal opportunity in the commerce and industry of China."

In these documents we see explicit promises by Japan to four leading Powers, pledges given during a period of twelve years. We turn now

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to see how these have been kept, citing first the lesser and then the greater facts.

By way of maintaining equal opportunity and rejecting all special privilege, Japan signed an agreement with China on December 22, 1905, by which China agreed (Article 8) . . . "that all materials required for the railways in South Manchuria shall be exempt from all duties, taxes, and likin. (The Japanese had just received from Russia the South Manchurian Railway.) Secret protocols added to this same agreement further provided that (No. 3) "The Chinese Government engage, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the South Manchurian Railway, not to construct, prior to the recovery by them of the said railway (a date now fixed at 2002 A.D.) any main line in the neighborhood of and parallel to that railway, or any branch line which might be prejudicial to the interests of the above-mentioned railway." No. 8 provided that "the regulations respecting the places to be opened in Manchuria shall be made by China herself, but the Japanese minister at Peking must be previously consulted regarding the matter."

These requirements of Japan, denying equality to all nations in Manchuria and limiting the independence of China, were the basis for her protests of January 31, 1910. The protests were directed against a plan approved by the United States, Great Britain, and China by which American and British corporations were to construct a railway from Chin-chou to Aigun—a road running partly in Mongolia, partly in Manchuria, and partly in China proper. Because Japan considered this project an infringement of her special rights, her minister at Peking wrote to the Chinese Foreign office as follows: . . . "My government is now considering it (the Chin-chou-Aigun railway) and cannot hastily formulate its demands. . . . Before the Chinese government determines anything, the consent of my government must first be obtained. If the position of my country is ignored, and a decision made without referring the matter to my government, it will be hard to estimate the seriousness of the trouble that may be caused in the relations of the two countries." Russia supported the objections here voiced, and the railway project was weakly abandoned.

Such evidence, however, of Japan's readiness to relax her solemn obligations seems harmless compared with what was to follow. On January 18, 1915, Japan presented to China the famous "Twenty-one Demands." To secure secrecy the Japanese minister presented them directly to President Yuan, requiring of him secrecy and speed in his reply. But the truth could not be hid, and rumors were soon afloat. At first Japan denied the existence of any of the demands,

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then denied the existence of some of them, and finally confessed to the existence of all of them. Why she could not afford to be frank appears clearly enough when the demands are examined.

In the first group of these articles China concedes in advance any arrangements that Japan might in future make with Germany regarding the possession of Kiaochau and other rights in the province of Shantung. The way was thus paved for Japan's later victory at the Peace Conference. In the second group of articles Japan demands that China recognize Japan's special privileges in Manchuria, privileges accorded to no other nation. For example, Article 3 reads, "Japanese subjects shall be free to reside and travel in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia and to engage in business and manufacture of any kind whatsoever." Article 4. "The Chinese government agrees to grant to Japanese subjects the right of opening the mines in South Manchuria and Eastern Mongolia. . . ." Article 6. "If the Chinese government employs political, financial or military advisers or instructors in South Manchuria or Eastern Mongolia, the Japanese government shall first be consulted." That is how Japan kept her promise to maintain the "Open Door" and the independence of China in Manchuria.

In Group IV, furthermore, "The Chinese government engages not to cede or lease to any *third* power any harbor or bay or island along the coast of China." Even this group, however, did not offer the worst instance of special privilege or infringement of China's sovereignty. The articles in Group V go further. Article 1. "The Chinese Central government shall employ influential Japanese as advisers in political, financial, and military affairs." Article 3. ". . . the police departments of important places (in China) shall be jointly administered by Japanese and Chinese, or the police department of these places shall employ numerous Japanese. . . ." Article 4. "China shall purchase from Japan a fixed amount of munitions of war (say 50 per cent or more of what is needed by the Chinese government) or there shall be established in China a Sino-Japanese jointly worked arsenal. Japanese technical experts are to be employed and Japanese material to be purchased." Article 6. "If China needs foreign capital to work mines, build railways, and construct harbor-works (including dock-yards) in the province of Fukien, Japan shall be first consulted."

In making these demands Japan broke at least six solemn public promises. That she had forgotten neither the spirit nor the latter of these promises and that she was ready to break one more, is a fact confirmed by a statement issued on May 6, 1915, by Secretary Bryan: "At the beginning of negotiations the Japanese government confidentially informed this government of the matters which were under discussion and accompanied the information by the assurance that Japan had no intention of interfering with either the political independence or territorial integrity of China, and that nothing that she proposed would discriminate against other powers having treaties with China or interfere with the "Open Door" policy to which all the leading nations are committed."

What are we to think of the pledged word of a nation which could vouch for such assurances at a time when its government was attempting to wrest from China the control of her own police power, her own armament and her own territory? Through just such stages did Korea slowly succumb, that same Korea whose "independence" was once so firmly guaranteed by Japan. This fact was clear to China and to all the world; and indignant public opinion in both China, England, and America prevented China's signing the articles under Groups IV and V. This eleventh hour escape, however, has no bearing on Japan's capacity to keep promises. That capacity reached a rating of zero at the moment when the "Twenty-one Demands" were secretly and urgently presented. Even to this harsh conclusion we may call for Japanese witnesses. Mr. Kawakami, the leading Japanese propagandist in this country, speaks (in his book Japan in World Politics) of "the unfortunate Japanese diplomacy of the past few years (1915-1917)," and heads his chapter on the "Twenty-one Demands": Japanese Blunders in China. Of course "blunders" we should call too mild a word for dishonor; but Prof. Hayashi of Keio University in Japan (quoted by Prof. Hornbeck of Wisconsin in his Contemporary Politics in the Far East) was willing to put it far more strongly. He resigned from his party in the Diet with the statement, "Why were such abominable demands in the first place framed by the cabinet? . . . It is absolutely an insult to our neighbor's sovereignty. Those desires, if accepted, were that China would consent to be a protectorate of Japan."

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Finally, let us to the question of Kaiochau and the rights in Shantung Province. On March 6, 1898, China leased to Germany for ninety-nine years the port and bay of Kiaochau, with territory surrounding it and extensive rights for constructing and operating railways in the interior of the Province of Shantung. On August 15, 1914, Japan issued an ultimatum to Germany giving her one week in which to consent, "to deliver on a date not later than September 15 to the Imperial Japanese authorities, without condition or compensation, the entire leased territory of Kiaochau, with a view to the eventual restoration of the same to China." On the same day Count Okuma, the Japanese premier sent the following telegram to the East and West Bureau in New York for publication in the American press: ". . . Japan has no territorial ambition, and hopes to stand as the protector of peace in the Orient." Nine days later Okuma sent another cable, this time to the *Independent* (New York). The message closed with these words: "As Premier of Japan, I have stated and now again state to the people of America and of the world that Japan has no ulterior motive, no desire to secure more territory, no thought of depriving China or other peoples of anything which they now possess. My government and my people have given their word and their pledge, which will be as honorably kept as Japan always keeps promises."

The next step was a series of three statements made by Baron Kato, of the Japanese cabinet, to the Japanese Diet in December, 1914. Kato said, "The question regarding the future of Kiaochau is at present unanswerable. Japan has never committed herself to any foreign Power on this point. The purpose of the ultimatum to Germany was to take Kiaochau from Germany and so to restore peace in the Orient. Restitution after a campaign was not referred to in the ultimatum." Again, Japan takes the same attitude in her ultimatum to China in regard to the "Twenty-one Demands" mentioned above, under date of May 7, 1915. In this document it is stated that "from the commercial and military points of view Kiaochau is an important place, in the acquisition of which the Japnese Empire sacrificed much blood and money, and after the acquisition, the Empire incurs no obligation to restore it to China. . . China is fully aware that the unconditional restoration of Kiaochau . . . can never be tolerated by Japan." The latest word on the subject is written in the Treaty of Versailles. "Germany renounces, in favor of Japan, all her rights, titles, and privileges—particularly those

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concerning the territory of Kiaochau, railways, mines, and submarine cables—which she acquired in virtue of the treaty concluded by her with China on March 6, 1898, and of all other arrangements relative to the province of Shantung."

Since the facts in this brief summary are all vouched for by Japan, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that Japan seldom, if ever, keeps important international promises. In telling America so frequently that she does keep her promises, she is relying not on historical facts, but solely on our national ignorance of Far Eastern politics. The Japanese are a gifted people and a great people, but they suffer from a Prussianized government. In no respect is it more Prussian than in its cynical contempt for international good faith.

How the Chinese People are Influencing their Government

BY UPTON CLOSE

"THE people of China," said an early student of the political and social problems of the race of Han, "are hopelessly hindered in democratic evolution through their division into strata and classes. Their guilds, which might, at first thought, seem to be the germina for democratic institutions, are the bulwarks of division, not of union. The official class—"*Ta Ren*," "*Superior Men*" are as separated from the private citizen as heaven is above earth. They live in a different world. The people are without an articulate voice, and, in fact, so far, have never thought of speaking together if they had one."

Things change in China, in spite of the "old-timers." The complaint of present-day officialdom is not that the people have no voice, but that they are talking altogether too much. They have been taught to lisp by their own children, the students, who were the first in China to demonstrate to a painfully surprised autocracy that "In Union There Is Strength," even in a union of derided, socalled "boys." They have been pummeled into articulation by the unrelenting aggression of their neighbor nation, by the perfidy of their trusted friends and powers of the west, who sold them to bolster a peace conference, and by the unparalleled treachery of their own officials.

The vocal organs of the masses of China are the new patriotic societies, which have spread like a prairie fire from Shanghai to Tatsienlu, from the Siberian to the Annam border. The government has been somewhat discomfited in accomodating itself to this new and clamorous bed-fellow. When, following the popular out-

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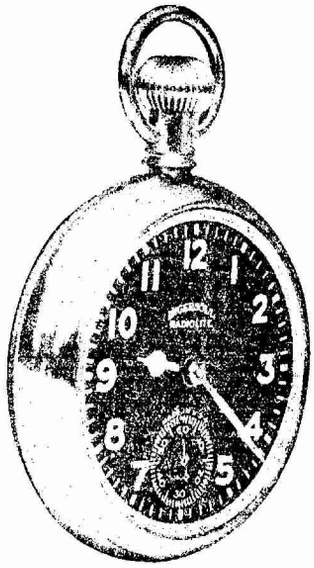

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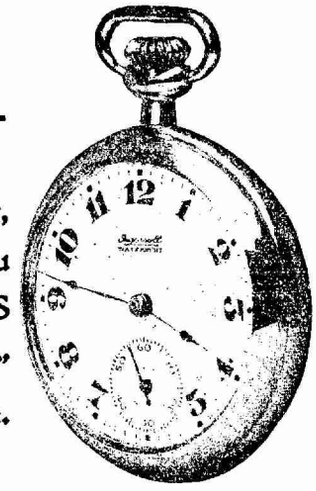

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break against "traitors" in Peking last May, and stimulated by the unjust action of the Peace Conference in the Shantung Settlement, patriotic associations and societies sprang up like mushroom growths among the student, merchant, professional and to a limited degree even the laboring classes throughout China, the government reacted toward them in a hostile way, regarding them as a new danger and complicating factor in foreign relations, and refusing to admit their claim to the right to express their opinions freely and make demands upon governmental departments and officials as to their policies and methods.

Many official attempts were made to disrupt and suppress these organizations, their publications, gatherings, and freedom and effectiveness of action. These endeavors were quickly resented by the societies, and the controversy manifested itself in the dramatic demonstrations at Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai and other cities until finally coming to a head in the general strike of merchants, who unexpectedly to the officials, took their stand definitely on the side of the patriotic organizations. The government had to give in, and since has avoided open antagonism, but officials, private persons and publicity organs under Japanese influence have persistently proclaimed these organizations to be ilegitimate and subversive of the national peace, law, and order.

The new organizations are particularly offensive to the Japanese, since they have become the strongest factor in maintaining the effectiveness of the boycott, and have given rise to a wave of publicity through America and Europe on Japanese aggression and the truth of the Shantung matter. They have become a nightmare to Chinese officials working under Japanese employ or influence, and through the powerful support of the majority of the vernacular press, have put a decisive finish to many a promising career. They are ever on the alert of catch up and proclaim to all under heaven the latest aggression or plot-politik of Japanese Military and consular officials in China.

Two years ago, these societies would probably have been crushed overnight. But a new spirit of liberty and self-determination has been let loose since the end of the Great War which has permeated even to Asia, whether it be recognized in the formal treaties and secret understandings or not; and it is too virile for even Japan and the Chinese militarists to handle. The telegraph system, efficiently managed, has assumed an immense importance in Chinese political life, and it is practically impossible for the government to muffle it. Even while it was

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under the direct control of the most avowedly Japanese official, Tsao Ju Lin, the order to suppress telegrams from the patriotic organizations usually arrived after the subject of agitation had been sent broad-cast over the land.

Then again, representative government, which is steadily coming to the fore in the shape of the various provincial assemblies, has championed the patriotic unions in every clash with central government or local police. The Chambers of Commerce are at one with them in their aims, and merchants and professional classes are supporting them bountifully with funds.

We see so many names of new patriotic societies appearing these days, and some translated in several different ways, that a brief definition of the most important organizations will be illuminative.

They are too often through inadvertance or confusion, all classed under the misnomer of "Students."

The most important of the patriotic associations which have perfected national organizations are the Student's Union, which is the pioneer, composed of delegates from the local student bodies of all schools; the Church National Salvation Society, composed of delegates of Catholic religious organizations; the Woman's Patriotic United Purpose Society, composed largely of delegates from girl's schools; the National Merchant's Union, composed of the merchant class; and the Press Union, composed of newspaper men. These five organizations, together with representatives from the local Gentry, Mohammedan, and Protestant Christian Churches, compose the eight classes which are bound together for united action in the All-Classes People's Union where each is represented by its delegates. Aside from these and taking its members from all of them, is the Ten Men Group Society, perhaps the most effectively organized of all. This latter affects a military type of organization, ten men being bound together as one group under a leader, ten groups under chief, one—hundred groups under a general. The entire organization in each center is under one head, or general manager.

In some centers the Chamber of Commerce and other institutions of old standing are also officially represented in the People's Union. The All—Classes People's Union, or Union of All Classes, as it is sometimes translated, thus represents the centralized and united power of all the patriotic bodies throughout the nation. It already, according to a late telegram of today's "Asiatic News Service," claims 30,000 members in its various centers. It has become a power worth reckoning with.

The People's Union thus virtually the "articulate voice" of the many classes of people contributing to its organization, is not reticent about expressing itself on concurrent questions.

In Tientsin it has issued a proclamation regarding the Funatsu-Chamber of Commerce affairs, appealing to "all who pretend to be citizens of the republic" to oppose the attempt of the Japanese government to interfere in the interior affairs of the Chinese. A translation of the proclamation follows:

"Upon the recent election of a president by the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce, the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Funatsu, interfered against an individual, Mr. Pien Yueh Ting, embracing, at the same time, the right of selection of its own officials by the chamber. He expected, by means of the power of (Chinese) administrative officials, to oppress an unofficial organization of our people, contravening justice, and completely ignoring Chinese sovereignty. There is nothing more important and dangerous than this. All who pretend to citizenship, are duty bound to detest and jealously guard against such matters.

"The Chihli Provincial Assembly and Central Chamber of Commerce have already met and determined measures of opposition, directly telegraphing the government to fight the matter with the principles of justice and law. The weakness of our foreign department is known to the entire world, and has given rise to the boldness of the Japanese in cheating and oppressing us. Our commercial classes lack in wisdom, our government is without power. If an organization created by private business men acting of their own initiative must submit to having a part (member, or officer) cut off or removed, how long will it be before every action in the place must be submitted to the will and direction of foreigners? If this destructive precedent is ever set up, sovereignty will be non-existant, we will be a country but no nation, and where will be our commercial intercourse and establishment?

"The utmost protestation from our present enervated foreign office can hardly be expected to obtain any real satisfaction. It is up to us merchants to save ourselves and then our country. What method can we adopt toward such destructive and important questions? As the last resort, what hope is left to us? We can not but prepare with all our might. The

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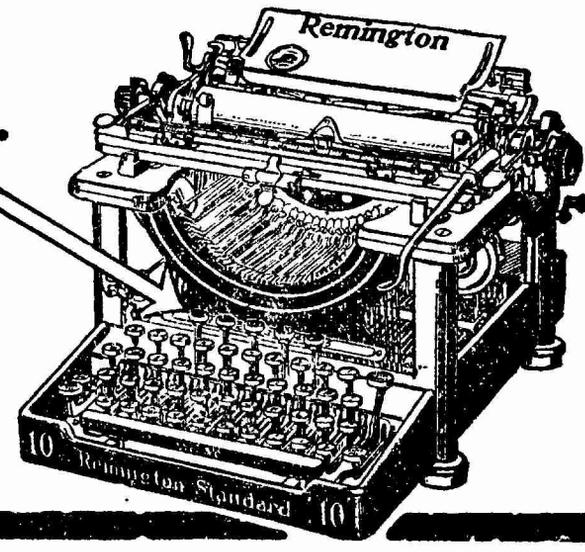

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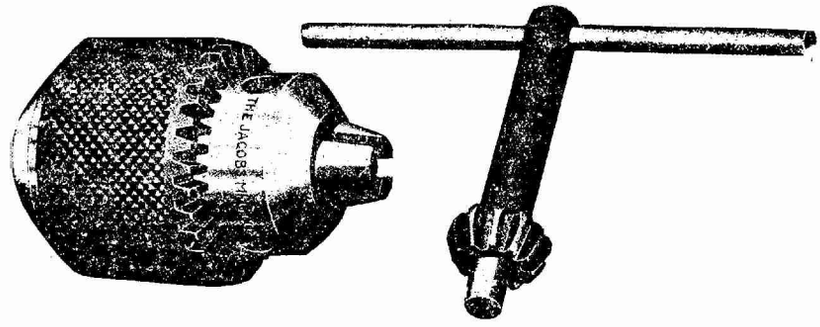

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objective of the People's Union is to unite the Provincial Assembly and Chamber of Commerce for direct mutual aid in bitterly opposing such faithless, ruinous schemes which are suicidal to justice and righteousness.

"Whoever desires to beat the drums of guilt (a classic reference to the ancient method of proclaiming the condemnation of a criminal) may go forward assured that we will follow with a shield for his protection.

"We are diligently placing this matter before you for your consideration. Zeal and no delay is demanded.

Proclamation of the Tientsin All-Classes People's Union."

Previous a few days to this proclamation the Union in Tientsin sent a stimulating telegram to the Foreign Ministry in regard to the Foochow outrage.

The Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs has telegraphed a reply to the protest of the People's Union stating that, having already made verbal representations three times to the Japanese Legation on the matter, the foreign office will now press the matter in a more determined manner.

A translation of the telegram follows:

"All Classes People's Union,—Tientsin.

Your telegram regarding the matter of the Japanese injury of students and Chinese police (in Foochow) received. We have already taken the matter up verbally with the Japanese Legation three times, in a most positive manner opposing the Japanese position. We have received no satisfaction as yet. We trust you will quietly await further outcome.

"Ministry of Foreign Affairs."

This telegram advising the Union, as, in a democratic country the government should advise its people, of procedure already taken and the contemplated policy to be followed, is regarded as of great importance, since, aside from its bearing on the Foochow students, it implies official recognition of the People's Union of Tientsin. It shows that some departments, which are gradually being released from the grip of fear and the bonds of financial dependence to Japan, are beginning to break over and bid for popular support in an effort to carry out a new and back-boned policy.

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics and H. F. MacNair, M. A., Professor of History, St. John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: America, and China,—and Shantung

References: Pp. 6,8,10,24.

Questions: 1. What has been the effect on the mind of the Chinese people of the rejection of the Treaty by the Senate? 2. Why is there such notable unanimity of opinion expressed by the newspapers here? 3. What argument is given why China should not at present deal with Japan directly on the Shantung issue? Do you agree? Why? 4. What arguments are given by the *Sin Wan Pao, and Chung Hua Hsin Pao* as to China's present duty? 5. How can China become worthy of America's confidence? Write a paper on this subject, and show it to your friends, and discuss the matter seriously. 6. In the paragraph on Page 24, last sentence: What do you think of the argument?

Topic 2: Mongolia Returns to Chinese Sovereignty

References: Pp. 10-13,23.

Questions: 1. Prior to the Revolution what was the relation of Mongolia to China? 2. What is the meaning of the word "Autonomy"? 3. What was the reason for Mongolia's attempt at autonomy? 4. Why has it failed? 5. What is the attitude of Russia on Mongolia's return to Chinese sovereignty? 6. What would be some of the results if a "Pan-Mongolian Empire" were to be established?

Topic 3: The Suggested Dismissal of Pien Yueh-ting

References: Pp. 4-6,28.

Questions: 1. Discuss the main features of Mr. Pien's life so far, as given in the Who's Who, p. 28. 2. On what grounds do the Japanese demand his removal from office? 3. Of what importance is his position? 4. Study carefully the analogy drawn on p. 4. Does it help you to understand the importance of this matter? 5. What has been the attitude of the American Chamber of Commerce? 6. Is their action analogous to that of the Japanese Consul-General's? Consider this carefully.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: Early Marriage in China, and Marriage Customs

References: Pp. 13,16-18,38,40.

Questions: 1. Name all the reasons for and against early marriage in China. Which list is longer? Which more important? 2. Judged from the points of view of advertisting, and psychology what do you think of Mr. Chung's method of carrying on propaganda? 3. What is considered as the age limit of "early marriage"? 4. If 35 or 30 is a "good" age do you consider 40 to be a better one? Why? 5. Study carefully the statistical and sociological arguments adduced and try to gather similar information from China. e. g. How old were the parents of Confucius, Mencius, Kang Hsi, Tsu Hsi, etc. at the time of the birth of these? 6. Discuss the origins of some marriage customs in China.

Topic 2: The Foochow Incident, the Students' Movement, and the Boycott

Reference: Pp. 36,38,28,24,26-27.

Questions: 1. What was the cause of the Foochow Incident? 2. What was the incident itself i. e. exactly what occurred? 3. What reasons are there why this affair is of peculiar importance? 4. How are the students showing their interest in the settlement of this matter? 5. What difference is there between the "Strike" of Dec. 3-6 and that of last spring and summer? 6. It has been pointed out that in one case the "strike" was used to threaten the government and that now it is used to encourage the government and that the government may find it difficult to differentiate between various kinds of "strikes." What do you think of this?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The Notes of the Government Banks

Reference: Pp. 3-4.

Questions: What does the word "speculation" mean as it is used here? 2. What is the cause of the question asked by members of Parliament? 3. What does the editor believe to be "the real reason" for the recent fall of the value of notes? 4. Explain how the government has undertaken to withdraw these notes? 5. Does the plan seem to you a good one? 6. Do you consider it honest for a government to pay its debts in depreciated notes? 7. The editor speaks of the need for a "reform of Chinese currency." What points do you have in mind when this subject is mentioned? 8. What is the most important present step in currency reform? Why?

Topic 2. Trade Marks in China

References: Pp. 41-47,32,3.

Questions: 1. State in simple English a satisfactory definition of a "trade mark." 2. What two cases are given to illustrate the principle that a trade mark must be truthful? 3. In the case of James E. Pepper & Co., do you think that the decision of the court was just? 4. Does it seem reasonable to you that a trade mark must not be a geographical term? Why? 5. Explain the significance of the Lackawana coal decision. 6. What principle is illustrated by the Tycoon case? 7. Find out from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in your city, or from a business man, whether there are any rules or principles that answer the question as to what constitutes a valid trade mark. 8. Find out, if you can, any one case where there has been a quarrel between Chinese firms over a trade mark, and get the facts. Compare them with those in the cases given by Mr. Bryan.

Topic 3. Yangtze Conservancy

References: P. 24, two items.

Questions: 1. What rivers of China have been studied by engineers and what conservancy boards now exist? 2. Why has the Yangtze River been neglected? 3. Write a paper on the subject of Yangtze River Conservancy, using any material you can find here and any other information you may have.

Topic 4. The Motion Picture Business for China

References: Pp. 49, a single item.

Questions: 1. Are motion pictures popular among the Chinese? 2. What reasons can you give for your answer to the above question? 3. What are the prices charged at the lowest priced theaters? 4. Have you ever seen pictures showing Chinese plays and scenes? 5. In their plans to reach those who cannot read have the organizations of students considered the use of moving pictures? 6. What do you think of such a plan?

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News from North China

Major and Mrs. Horton of Peking have issued invitations for a dance to be given Christmas week, at the Peking Club.

General Wu Ping-hsiang, Chief of the Metropolitan Police, who has been on sick leave for some time, has now resumed his office.

More than forty members of the Peking Club have signed up and subscribed to the paper hunts which will be under the charge of Willing Spencer as Master of the Hunt.

The open air fete to be held in aid of the flood victims in Chekiang will take place in the Central Park in Peking on December 14, 15 and 16. Various kinds of entertainment will be provided for visitors.

Theo. Sorensen gave a lecture on Tibetan Buddhism at the British Legation Theatre on Friday. This was the first of the series of lectures to be organized this winter under the auspices of the Anglo-American Association.

The Chihli Provincial Assembly in its last session held last week passed a resolution requesting the Civil Governor to allow a small appropriation from the provincial treasury to subsidize the Tientsin Anti-Narcotic Society.

W. D. Edwards, J. C. Childs, C. H. Fei, J. S. Burgess, K. C. Chou, H. L. Liu and P. S. Shu, all of the Peking Y. M. C. A., who had been attending a conference for Y. M. C. A., secretaries at Hangchow, have returned to the Capital.

Pan Fu, Associate Director of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, was appointed Vice-Minister of Finance by Mandate on Wednesday evening. Mr. Pan will retain his present position while functioning as Vice-Minister of Finance.

Tientsin Commissioner of Foreign Affairs Hwang Yung-liang gave a dinner in the Commissioner's Office on Tuesday evening in honor of the out-going Consul-General P. S. Heintzleman and the in-coming Consul-General Stuart Fuller and Mrs. Fuller.

Galen F. Stone, G. H. Wiggins, E. B. Bruce, C. L. I. Williams, E. Clemensen and H. C. Faxon, who recently arrived in Peking on a combined trip of business and sight-seeing, were at Kalgan and the Great Wall over the week end last week.

The Women's Normal College of Peking gave a series of entertainments at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, for the benefit of the Women's Industrial School. All the proceeds went to that school.

The internment of the late Rev. G. W. Clarke, who died in Tsinanfu, took place on December 2nd at Canton Road cemetery in Tientsin. The remains were brought to Tientsin from Tsinanfu. There was a memorial service the same afternoon.

The funeral ceremonies for the late Madame Hsiung Hsi-ling, the mother of Hsiung Hsi-ling, Director-General of the Grand Canal Improvement Board, were held on Thursday morning. Many of Mr. Hsiung's friends specially came from Peking to attend the ceremonies.

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W. C. Dennis, who has been legal adviser to the Chinese government for the last two years, left on Monday evening by way of Korea for the United States. He was accompanied by his wife and two children. A number of their friends saw them off.

Admiral Sah Chen-ping has arrived in Peking and has had an interview with the President. He will soon take over the office of the Minister of Navy. Prior to the Cabinet appointment, Admiral Sah was Director-General for the suppression of Tufei activities in Fukien.

F. C. Reimer who has been in China for some months getting specimens of various kinds of pears left on November 30, for his home in Talent, Oregon. Mr. Reimer stated before his departure that he had the best collection of pears which has ever been taken from China.

By a Mandate recently issued, twelve officials of the Board of General Staff, who had accused General Lu Ching, Vice-Chief of corruption, were dismissed on account of insubordination. They have now asked the government to publish all the correspondence on this scandal case.

Dr. Robert A. Woods, prominent social worker of Boston, gave several addresses in Peking and Tientsin during the last week on social service subjects. On Thursday evening he addressed the members of the Tientsin Y. M. C. A., on "Some Forms of Modern Community Service."

The Chinese Government Aviation Department was opened on December 1, in the Chantan Temple, West City, Peking where it is temporarily located. It is in charge of General Tinge, present Managing Director of the Peking Hankow Railway and the Peking Suiyuan Railway.

By a Mandate issued on the first of December General Hsu Shu-cheng was ordered to supervise all the affairs connected with Outer Mongolia. It is understood that General Hsu will soon again go to Urga to confer decorations on the Living Buddha and other Mongols of distinction.

On Wednesday evening Chu Chi-chien, former Chief Northern Delegate to the Internal Peace Conference, celebrated his birthday at the residence of the Managing Director of the Peking Mukden Railway in Tientsin. Many of his friends specially came from Peking to attend the party.

A *The Dansant* and Bazaar in aid of the Siberian Relief Funds specially organized by the Russian ladies of Tientsin is being held at the French Club in Tientsin today. A fine selection of beautiful and artistic Christmas presents are on exhibition. The band of the U. S. 15th Infantry is in attendance.

The French ladies in Peking held a charity sale on Wednesday in the rooms of the American Red Cross, Peking, of Christmas and New Year presents, including articles from Paris, such as gloves, toys, dolls, bags, etc. The profits of the sale were for the rebuilding of one of the villages devastated by the War.

The new directors of the North China Star Publishing Company were elected on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the company. They were J. P. Ferrer, Myron Simon, Dr. Charles J. Fox, Richard T. Evans, A. C. Cornish, Surgeon-General S. H. Chuan and Hollington K. Tong.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce has requested the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to negotiate with the foreign authorities with regard to the collection of the stamp tax from the Chinese firms in the foreign settlements. The Chinese National Chamber of Commerce is understood to have strongly protested against this action.

Major General Mainmi, Commanding Imperial Japanese Troops in North China, gave a dinner on Thursday evening in honor of Major Nathan, who has lately been conferred by the Emperor of Japan with the 2nd Order of the Sacred Treasury, in Tientsin. Among the other guests present was the British Consul-General.

A general meeting of the Chinese Social and Political Science Association was held last Saturday evening at the Chinese Customs Administration. After the transaction of the business, Mr. Padoux, legal adviser to the Chinese government, who has recently returned from Paris, gave a lecture on "The Procedure of the Peace Conference."

A dinner in Honor of P. S. Heintzleman, retiring American Consul-General, Stuart Fuller, new American Consul-General, and W. P. Ker, British Consul-General, who has returned from his leave of absence, was given on Wednesday evening in the A. B. C. Club, Tientsin, by Admiral Y. L. Woo and five other distinguished Chinese.

Sydney Gamble left on December 2, for his home in Pasadena, California. Mr. Gamble has been in China for the last two years doing social research work. He spent considerable time in Szechwan and since his return to Peking has made thorough investigation of the various social institutions in the Capital. The survey work of his was done under the auspices of the Peking Y. M. C. A.

Upon the special invitation of Lieutenant-General Chu Tung-fung, the commander of the 1st Division of the Frontier Defence Army, the Commander of the 15th U. S. Infantry, Colonel Morrow and staff consisting of Majors Davis, Robinson and Ransom and Captain McClure spent the first part of this week in Peking as guests of the Division Headquarters and inspected the manoeuvres of the Division on Tuesday. They have now returned to Tientsin.

Mandates were issued on the evening of last Wednesday confirming the appointment of the new formal Cabinet as follows:—Premier and Minister of War, General Chin Yun-peng; Minister of the Interior and Acting Minister of Commerce, General Tien Wen-lien; Minister of Finance, Li Shih-hao; Minister of Navy, Admiral Sah Chen-ping; Acting Minister of Education, Fu Yu-fen; Minister of Communications, Tseng Yu-chun; Minister of Justice, Chu Shen.

The demands which the Chinese government lodged with the Japanese legation in Peking regarding the Foochow, incident a week ago were the removal of the Japanese Consul-General in Foochow, the payment of an adequate indemnity by Japan for the loss of life caused by the Japanese in Foochow on November 16th, and for the payment of medical expenses incurred by the Chinese who were wounded, punishment of the Japanese ringleaders, and an apology by the Japanese consul to the Chinese authorities.

Peking, December 6, 1919.

News from Central China

General W. S. Y. Tinge, Director General of the Peking-Hankow Railway, visited Hankow last week and returned to Peking on December 1.

An appropriation of $100,000 has been made by the Peking government for the reconstruction of the broken embankments in Hupeh that caused the present flood disasters in the province.

Two big trunks full of opium are reported to have been seized by the Chinese authorities at the Grand Hotel in the British Concession. The owners, four men and one woman, were all apprehended by the Chinese police.

Chang Seng-kai, a graduate of Yale in America, is now making experiments in planting rubber trees in Hupeh and news is received that he is fairly successful in this new business. Rubber trees produced in Hupeh are found to be of fairly good quality.

"Four Years on the Western Front" is the title of a lecture being delivered by Major J. W. Pell at Union Church Hall in connection with the Literary Guild. At the close of the lecture, collections were made to aid the reconstruction of Punchy city in France.

Peacefully conducted but determined strikes for more wages are being led by Chinese copper smiths, shoemakers and bean curd makers in Hankow. The efforts of the employers to get them to work are unsuccessful, and arrangements for raising their wages are being planned.

The tigers in the Kuling Estate made terrible depredations in the Kuling mountains, several persons having been mauled or killed by them during the past month. A party of seven formed by E. S. Little and four men from the *U. S. S. Samar* made a search for them last week.

A commissioner from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce, Peking, is at present visiting this industrial center for studying the industrial conditions here. Attention will be paid to the conditions regarding the capacity, organization, raw materials and finished products and the labor situation.

Some overseas Chinese from Java and other places are visiting Hankow and Wuchang this week, making investigations in this province with the view of making investments in mining enterprises. Engineers have been sent out to various mining districts to inspect conditions.

A set of new regulations for enforcing opium suppression in Hupeh has just been promulgated by the authorities, and all magistrates in the province have been ordered to take immediate steps to fight against the revival of opium smoking. Laggards in eradicating the opium curse are threatened with punishment.

A Chinese daily in Hankow launched during the period of boycott agitation has been publishing under a special column a series of first hand stories from responsible sources dealing with the conditions of the Korean subjects under Japanese rule and the atrocities and maltreatment they suffer at the hands of the Japanese people.

Students in Yuankiang, Hunan, are very active in pushing ahead the boycott movement. Several lots of Japanese piece goods and Japanese dyestuffs have been given up to the students with the consent of merchants, and more than a hundred students escorted them to their union. These Japanese goods will be burnt before the public very shortiy.

Another depredation by bandits with great loss of property occurred in the Kwangshui station on the Peking Hankow Railway at the end of last week. Stories of robbery by northern soldiers who are guards in uniform near that line not very far from Hankow are to hand, and it is intimated that peace can be better secured without them.

In view of recent agitations in the country over the Foochow Chinese-Japanese-American fracas, the educational bureau at Wuchang has declared strict censorship on all letters and mail matters addressed to all government schools in that city. School authorities have been instructed to be vigiliant over the movement of the students regarding this matter.

A Chinese editor of the *Hukwang Hsin Pao, a* Chinese daily in Hankow owned by Japanese that has been condemning American policy in China as well as any actions on part of Americans in China, has severed all connections from the paper. His opinion being at variance with the policy of the Japanese proprietors and as a protest against the Foochow incident.

During the week under review, the principal exports from Hankow were more than 100,000 piculs of sesamum seeds, both yellow and white, 30,000 piculs of yellow beans and about 40,000 pieces of goatskins. Exports in general are not very brisk in Hankow at present, and only small quantities of wood oil and antimony crude were shipped to the United States.

A new mining enterpise with a capital of $1,000,000 is being started by the Government Mining Bureau of Hupeh to exploit an iron mine at Linsiang, Hupeh. Rich coal mines of areas 2,873 and 3,600 mow are reported to have been discovered in the neighborhood of Kwangtsi and Kichow, and two

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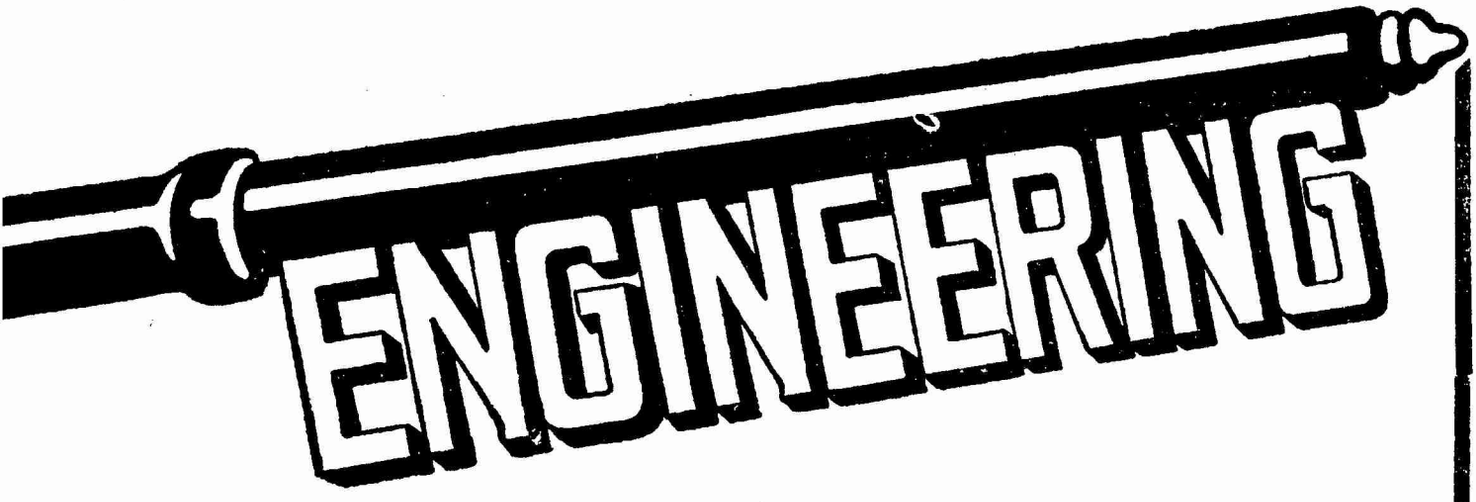

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abundant asbestos deposits near Puchi, a famous China grass producing district, and Kunhsien, Hupeh.

Following the interference by the Japanese Consul General at Tientsin of Pien Yueh-ting's tenure of the presidency of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin, for his anti-Japanese attitude, the industrial office of Hupeh has been instructed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to see to it that no unfit persons be allowed to the membership of Chinese Chambers of Commerce and that the name list of each new election be sent them for approval.

Circulars aiming at strengthening boycott against the Japanese have been distributed since the Foochow fracas by the United Advancement Society, now the formal organ of the students unions of Hupeh, under the guidance of the students of Boone University. Some excerpts are: "the innocent Y. M. C. A. school students and Chinese citizens at Foochow were beaten by a gang of ill-behaved subjects of Mikado race without reason or provoke. Why should we still buy their goods and offer them the instrumentality with which to kill us? Are we willing to have the homesteads of our forefathers devastated, and our children enslaved by the Japanese?"

The people of Kiangsi are pooling their efforts to raise funds as a precaution against the Kiukiang-Nanchang Railway falling in the hands of the Japanese who financed the construction of that line in 1911 by a loan of 7,500,000 Yen. The line was constructed by the joint efforts of Kiangsi merchants, and according to the loan contract with a Japanese company the line is to pass into the ownership and control of the financiers on non-payment of the debts two years after. Natives of Kiangsi in Peking, Canton, Shanghai and other places are all urging the provincial assembly to guard against this, adding that Japanese control of the line in the heart of China will transform the province of Kiangsi into another South Manchuria and a repetition of the Japanese propaganda in South Manchuria will set in.

Hankow, December 6, 1919.

News From Honan

As a step in afforestation, trees have been ordered planted along the banks of the Hiu Chi River by Magistrate Shih of Kihsien.

The impeachment of Commissoner Wu Ting Chang of the Bureau of Education has been approved by the Provincial Assembly.

Magistrates Liu Pu-yun of Hsu Chang and Shih Liang of Kihsien have been awarded decorations of the Fourth Class by the government.

A patriotic prayer meeting was held by the Canadian Church Mission in Shangchiu on November 20. More than 300 persons attended.

Inspectors have been ordered to be dispatched twice yearly by the four Taoyin to investigate the administration, policing and progress of education in the districts of the province.

A geography of Honan is being planned and the Bureaus of Education and Industry have been instructed to compile the necessary material. Tentative outlines for the work divide it into 150 chapters.

Because of difficulties experienced in organizing proper police systems for maintaining forestry reserves and the necessity of protecting trees from marauders, the work of protection will be undertaken by the "Hsun Chi Twei," a local semi-military organization which was originally formed as a means of protection against bandits.

The enforcement of the Tung Shui or uniform tax has been approved by the Provincial Assembly. However, opposition was met in numerous quarters because of the probabilty of an increased burden to the people by the enforcement of the measure. Several members suggested that a list of prices of goods be made by consulting with the Chambers of Commerce, published on the gates of the tax collecting offices and levies made according to the prices listed. Also that the rate be decreased by two percent and this be added to taxation for local uses. Others suggested that no tax should be collected on manufactured products when the raw material had been taxed before its conversion and that the tax for cotton be placed at one and one-half percent of its cost.

T. J. K.

Kaifeng, Honan, November 27, 1919.

News from South China

According to Police reports 7,200 shops in Canton are insured against fire.

E. J. Woodall, American Vice-consul at Canton, has been promoted to the Tientsin Consulate.

The Provincial Assembly of Szechuan province has adopted a Provincial Constitution of its own.

A postal money order exchange will be established between China and Hongkong, beginning January 1, 1920.

Dr. C. A. Swan, for many years medical missionary in Canton, died in the United States, as a result of an accident.

The formal organization of the Kwangtung Christian Anti-Gambling Association takes place on December 3, at the Y. M. C. A.

Work on the First Public Park of Canton has started and those in charge are confident of completing it by the early part of next year.

Former-President Li Yuen Hung has sent a delegate to Canton for the purpose of urging the authorities to hasten the unification of North and South.

Look Tin Eli, president of the China Mail Steamship Company, and the Bank of Canton of San Francisco, died at Hongkong, November 22. He leaves a wife and son.

The Canton Police Captains passed a resolution at a meeting on November 25, condemning the new fashion of short coats worn by Chinese women. They urge a law against it.

An inter-provincial conference of Civil and Military Governors of the Southwest, and representatives from each provincial assembly will he held in Canton next January.

The Acting Civil Govenor of Kwangtung has issued a set of regulations governing the examination and selection of students to be sent to France by the various districts of the province.

Acting Civil Governor Chang Chin-fang, of Canton, has issued an order on November 27, that striking students not returning to their classes after three days be expelled from school.

The Canton Christian College, at Canton, will celebrate its fifteenth anniversary on November 29. The program includes an exhibition of activities of the college and a pageant on modern education.

The Min Yuen Paper Factory established at Canton promises to produce soon white newspaper stock in order to supply the local demand. The Min Yuen is the largest and the oldest paper factory in Canton.

The General Chamber of Commerce of Wuchow, Kwangsi, jointly with the local authorities, has decided to dredge the Li Yu-sha shoal in the lower part of the river near Nanning, in order to improve communication.

Chief Administrative Director Tsen Chun-hsuan of the Military Government departed from Canton on November 23 for Kwangsi in order to hold a conference of great importance with General Lu Ying-ting.

The Canton Times (Canton), correspondent at Swatow reports that poppy growing is encouraged there by the Civil Governor of Kwangtung, in spite of the reported prohibition of its cultivation by the Military Government.

The American Colony at Canton observed Thanksgiving Day, November 27, with a service at the Y. M. C. A. auditorium, in which Dr. C. K. Edmunds, president of the Canton Christian College, was the principal speaker.

The Ministry of Communications of Canton has approved the registration of Kwangtung Tramway Co. Judge Peter Hing, representative of the company, will soon depart for the United States to contract for the necessary plant and equipment.

General Ngai Bong Ping, Police Commissioner of Kwangtung, has tendered his resignation, but the Military Governor has not accepted it, saying that the government can not afford to lose the service of such a progressive and courageous public official.

Scout Commissioner Hin Wong left for Heungshan, November 28, for the purpose of conducting the investiture ceremony of a troop of boy scouts at the Fung Shan Business College, and at the same time to inspect other troops and confer with scout officers in Heungshan.

Members of Parliament from North China have organized a new political club called the Wen Shea, the declared policy of which being to act as a third party between the Chiuharlau and the Chenghsuehui groups, which are the two strongest opposing factions in the National Assembly.

The Youngkong, Kwangtung merchants have closed their shops as a protest against the determination of the students to examine their stores for "low grade" goods. The police superintendent of the city, who sympathized with the students, has been ordered suspended by the Civil Governor.

General Tang Chi-yao of Yunnan has suggested to the National Assembly, completion of a Constitution based upon democratic principles, so that a high aim may be set to win the sympathy of the people, instead of engaging their attention on the proposed reorganization of the Military Government.

A rupture between the striking and the non-striking students has been registered at a meeting attended by representatives of sixty-four local schools. The representatives of the non-striking students have protested against the inclusion of the names of their schools in the list of strikers, while the strikers have branded the other faction as traitors to China.

Six armed bandits raided on the afternoon of November 25, a money exchange bank on Des Voeux Road, Hongkong, and stole $4,000 in money. In attempting to escape in a motor car the robbers shot and wounded two Chinese detectives, and four other persons one of whom was killed. Three of the robbers were arrested, and about $2,000 was recovered.

Fifty-six representatives of Students' Unions from twenty-seven districts of Kwangtung province met at the Government Law School, November 26, for the purpose of organizing the Kwangtung Students' Union. Vice-president Chung Wing Kwong of the Canton Christian College and C. Y. Chen Kie-woon, president of the Kwangtung Educational Association, presided at the meeting.

Sixty Canton educators and a number of student leaders met at the Kwangtung Educational Association building on November 24, and decided to take steps for the reorganization of the boycott movement here. The principal features of the new scheme are the establishment of public sales bazars and of a board of judgement to settle all cases of dispute in connection with the carrying on of the boycott.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Military Government, Canton, has addressed a letter to the French Consul General at Canton, asking him to telegraph the government of French Indo-China to provide better protection for the Chinese residents in various districts in the French possession, where a strong and unprovoked anti-Chinese movement has been started by the natives, who have set fire to Chinese houses and killed Chinese residents.

H. W.

Canton, November 28, 1919.

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½ pint	Raditator Cement	80 cts.	„
1 pint	„ „	$1.25	„
1 pint	Black Lak	1.25	„
1 quart	„ „	2.25	„
1 pint	Auto Lak	1.90	„
½ pint	Stop Squeak Oil	45 cts.	„
1 pint	„ „ „	65 „	„
3 inch	Blow out	95 „	„
3½	„ „ „	$1.15	„
4	„ „ „	1.50	„
4½	„ „ „	1.65	„
5	„ „ „	1.90	„
Small	Hastee Patch	65 cts.	„
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11-088

Who's Who in China

Mr. Sung Han-chang
(宋君漢章)

Mr. Sung Han-chang, the popular manager of the Shanghai office of the Bank of China, was born on April 6, 1872 in the Kienning District, Fukien, where his father was engaged in the salt business. Returning to his father's native city of Yuyao in 1881, he studied there till 1889 when he joined the Chinese Telegraph Administration as an accountant. As his work necessitated only a portion of his time, he spent the rest of the day in taking English lessons. He resigned from this administration in May 1895 to join the service of the Chinese Customs administration as a clerk on the indoor staff. Two years later, he was transferred to the Ningpo office.

Mr. Sung resigned from the customs in 1898 in order to return to the service of the Telegraph Administration as an accountant and private secretary to the manager, Mr. King Lien-shan. In the same year he accompanied Mr. King on the latter's trip to Hongkong and Macao, and became his assistant when Mr. King returned to Shanghai and joined the Imperial Bank of China, now known as the Commercial Bank of China, in 1900.

In August 1906 Mr. Sung went to Peking to start the Peking Savings Bank under the control of the Board of Revenue. This was really a department for managing the savings accounts of the Ta Ching Government Bank then in liquidation.

By an order of the Minister of the Board of Revenue, Mr. Sung returned to Shanghai to be manager of the Ta

Ching Bank in this port. In 1912, with the consent of the local shareholders, he put the bank into liquidation. This involved a great volume of work for the manager and during a short period of time, the entire amount of capital, totalling Haikwan Taels 5,000,000, was returned to the shareholders.

On the other hand, Mr. Sung accepted the appointment by Dr. Chin Ching-tao of manager of the Bank of China, established by Dr. Chin. The work of organising and inaugurating the Bank of China also involved tremendous energy and trials, but Mr. Sung faced the situation admirably.

Just when Mr. Sung had set the bank on a firm footing, Yuan Shih-kai proclaimed a state of moritorium among the Government banks and almost succeeded in undoing what Mr. Sung had labored for five years to accomplish. The order was proclaimed by a Mandate on May 12, 1906 on account of the government being short of funds. Instructions from Peking for Mr. Sung were that he should at once lock up the cash reserves in the strong room at the Shanghai office and remove his office to Chinese territory.

Although he was impressed with the importance of obeying this order, Mr. Sung realised that the financial market of the port would be greatly disturbed if it were observed and carried out. Courageously he made up his mind to resist the order and transacted his banking business as usual, thus avoiding a financial panic and at the same time keeping the Shanghai notes at par.

Though the head of the most important office of the premier government bank of the Republic. Mr. Sung is extremely modest and retiring. Few and simple in his expressions, shrewd and careful in his business dealings, he would dare to strike a master stroke in time of necessity to prevent a calamitous crisis. Mr. Sung has won admiration and respect; not only among his banking colleagues, but from every one who has had the pleasure of knowing him.

Mr. Sung is president of the Shanghai Bankers' Association and director of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, of the Red Cross Society of China, of Anti-kidnapping Society and of the Shaohsin Guild. In 1916 Mr. Sung was elected chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, but he declined the honor on account of pressure of work in his banking business.

Week's News Summary

CHINA

December 4. A note suggesting that China defer any negotiations with Japan over Shantung received at Peking from Charge d'Affaires at Washington.——Shanghai students burn more Japanese goods on second day of strike and distribute pledges to mercants to continue anti-Japanese boycott.

December 5. Dispatch states that Japanese and Formosans in Foochow have drawn up resolutions in connection with recent fracas which throw the responsibility of creating it upon the Chinese.

December 6. Report from Tsinan states martial law suspended while students protest against Foochow affair. Messages of thanks sent by Shantung Provincial Assembly to American Senate.——Coast Officers' and Engineers' Guild of Hongkong publish ultimatum setting December 17 for general strike unless pay is increased.

The Nanking Fire Might Have Been Prevented!

Every fire is small when it starts. That is the time to kill it, not when it has spread to the entire building.

The same thing applies to motor cars, motor launches, business offices, schools, hotels, and your own home.

Fire and anxiety about possible fires cause worry, sadness and cost money.

A small sum invested in *FYR-FYTER* will prevent all of this because it kills fires when they are small.

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December 8. Students end strike in Shanghai after having destroyed, an estimate, Tls. 10,000 worth of Japanese goods.——Nanking Hotel destroyed by fire December 5 with loss of life.

December 9. Students continue raiding shops selling Japanese goods in Shanghai.——Chinese steamer *Lienshing* bound from Hongkong to Saigon reported wrecked with a loss of 379 lives.

December 10. One hundred fifty Chinese students leave Shanghai for France.

SIBERIA

December 9. New government in Siberia said to be facing grave crisis and Bolshevist tide threatens to engulf all Russia.

GENERAL

December 5. Jugo-Slavs arm at approach of D' Annunzio's forces and Italy is asked to withdraw these troops.——Letts declartion of war on Germany denied.——The United States is reported near a break with Mexico due to the imprisonment of an American consul and the murder of American citizens.

December 6. Dispatch tells of the reconvening of Congress. President's peace message delayed and opening communication deals with internal affairs. ——A tense situation is reported by recent developments in Italy and a rigid censorship enforced.

December 7. U. S. Envoys at Paris are instructed to remain to await protocol signing by Germans. General strike called in Italy. Coal supply of U. S. is reported down to a minimum.——Prince of Wales arrives home from visit to United States and Canada.

FROM THE JAPAN ADVERTISER
(AMERICAN) OF TOKYO

Who's Who in China is a Valuable Book

Latest Biographical Edition Comes at a Time When it Is Needed by Current Historians

A NEW journal has appeared in the magazine world of the Orient which gives in concise form the biographies of the men who, for the past critical years, have been making the history of China.

This journal, called "Who's Who in China," is published by MILLARD'S REVIEW, of Shanghai, a publication too well known to require comment. The contents are made up of material which has appeared in the pages of this Review for the past year. From the first sketch, that of Hsu Shih-chang, President of China, to the last Kang Yumwei, Chinese Advocate of the League of Nations, practically every phase of China's public life, political, financial, business and professional, is represented by biographies of its leaders.

The turnwheel of the world war has brought China to the very front of political interest, and for this reason, if no other, this journal will be of great importance, for it covers what every well-informed person wishes to know concerning the leaders in this period of her history. It ably answers the questions: Who are the men who are making the present China, and what are they doing?

It is to be expected that so experienced a management as that of MILLARD'S REVIEW would get out an attractive publication from the standpoint of make-up and this volume is no disappointment. Of a size easily portable, with good print, comprehensive index and excellent photographs, it is altogether a most satisfactory publication. Although the title suggests the yearly red-bound volumes which give the records of the leaders of Western civilization, this Review is less encyclopaedic in character, but is as interesting as it is valuable as a reference book.

MILLARD'S REVIEW announce as their purpose the issuance of one of these volume each year.

Copies of Vol. 1, No. 1, of "Who's Who in China," may be obtained for $1 from any leading bookstore in China or by ordering direct from MILLARD'S REVIEW, 113 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.

11-090

December 8. A second Labor Conference to settle the situation in the United States has been called to Washington by President Wilson.——Lady Astor, first woman in English Parliament takes her seat. Australian coalminers ballot in favor of six-hour working day and abolition of contract system.

December 9. Brussels conference for formation of League of Nations in progress with seventeen European and Asiatic nations present.——Carpentier, French heavy weight champion, knocks out Joe Beckett, title holder, in 53 seconds.——Lack of fuel brings French to consider abbreviated trains schedules. Paris is dark and preventative measures are enforced.

December 10. Allies send last demand on Protocol to Germany.——French press sees intent to start new war by German defiance of Allies.——War with Mexico is demanded by Senator Fall in U. S. Senate, stating that country is responsible for much of present Bolshevist propaganda in America.——Opening of Italian Chamber in Rome brings discord and discontent.——United States ordered on coal rations as a result of miners' strike.——Siberian agents reported to be *en route* for London and Paris to ask for further Allied aid.

Men and Events

David A. Jumper of the Bank of the Philippine Islands, Manila, P. I., is in Shanghai on business.

N. P. Rathvon, attorney at law, 14 Wall Street, New York City, who has been in Shanghai, departed last week for America.

M. F. Perkins, U. S. Consul-General at Changsha, arrived in Shanghai accompanied by Mrs. Perkins, on Monday, December 8, from Japan.

The directors of the International Savings Society formally opened their new offices at No. 7 Avenue Edward VII, on Wednesday, December 10, at 11 : 30 a. m.

Judge C. S. Lobingier of the U. S. Court for China, who has been in America for the last several months arrived in Shanghai this week.

Invitations have been issued by the Y. C. Sung Trading Company for a dinner to be given at the Union Club, No. 18 The Bund, Shanghai, on Saturday evening, December 13 at 7 o'clock.

One of the largest lumber cargoes ever dispatched from Seattle is being unloaded from the *West Ira* by the Robert Dollar Company at their Pootung wharf. The shipment consisted of 4,500,000 feet.

"Shanghai Names and Nicknames," will be the subject discussed by George Lanning, Esq., at a meeting of theRoyal Asiatic Society on Thursday afternoon, December 11, at 5 : 30 p.m. in the Lecture Hall, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai.

Benton Sanders, formerly connected with the advertising department of the Pacific Commercial Company of Manila, P. I., arrived in Shanghai this week where he will be manager of the publicity department of Andersen, Meyer and Company.

W. S. Hanford, representing the Pacific Orient Company of San Francisco is in Shanghai on business. The Pacific Orient Company exports steel, metals and chemicals and imports China raw products. Mr. Hanford is staying at the Astor House Hotel.

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SHANGHAI

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Manila — **Soerabaya**

Henry G. Cooper, general manager Far Eastern Distruct of the Pressed Steel Car Company of Pittsburgh, Pa., has arrived in Shanghai where offices for his company are being opened. Mr. Cooper was formerly in business in the Philippine Islands.

A meeting of the Advertising Club of China was held at the Chinese Y. M. C. A., December 10, at 9 o'clock. "Chinese superstition in relation to advertising," was the subject discussed by D. K. Wong, former editor of the *Hshin Shun Pao*.

Robert A. Woods, president of the National Conference of Social Work of Boston, Mass., and known as one of the leading social workers in the United States, arrived in Shanghai this week and will meet with several organizations interested in social problems. He is accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Stone of Boston.

Emil Maurice Scholz, formerly publisher and part owner of the *New York Evening Post*, (New York), and who recently traveled in the Orient, will be the American editor and representative in the United States for the *Trans-Pacific Magazine* (*Tokio*), with offices in New York according to a recent announcement from the publication.

Among those departing for America on the *s.s. Venezuela* on Sunday, December 7, were the following: Captain Shapleigh, former commander of the *U. S. S. Wilmington*; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Blake; A. G. Loehr, U. S. Consul; E. Kempffer of the British American Tobacco Company; W. J. B. Waite of Getz Bros. Ltd; and Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Wilde.

The Nanking Hotel was completely destroyed by fire on Saturday, December 6, according to news received in Shanghai. Twelve people are reported as killed and about 100 missing. It is reported that the fire originated in the moving picture box on the roof garden of the hotel. The Nanking Hotel was a three-story building and is practically new.

The French Municipality is having constructed by the Hudford Garage a specially built ambulance for the use of the French Municipal Hospital. The ambulance will contain space for four stretchers, and is constructed on a Ford chassis. The same company is constructing a large furniture van for Tai Chong and Company, a Chinese furniture factory.

Thomas M. Knight of New York City, has joined the staff of the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Export Company of Shanghai. Before coming to Shanghai Mr. Knight was connected with the head office of the Dupont Company, where he was assistant editor of the *Dupont Magazine* and assistant superintendent of the technical department. Mr. Knight's family expects to join him in Shanghai soon.

According to the American wireless despatch dated on December 3, Chairman Payne of the United States Shipping Board has notified a delegation of Pacific coast shipping and business men that because of shortage of ships and delay in refitting the former German liners that it will be sometime before additional passenger liners can be established between the coast of the United States and ports of the Orient.

The *U. S. S. Brooklyn*, for many years the Asiatic fleet flagship, will be leaving Far Eastern waters on January 5, according to a recent announcement, and will proceed to a permanent station at San Francisco. The Albany will relieve the flagship at Vladivostock.

11-091

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SHANGHAI

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The *South Dakota* left Olongapo for Manila on November 29, and will proceed from there after a few days, to Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama and Vladivostock.

The American University Club of China will hold its annual meeting, dinner and election of officers on the evening of December 30, in the rooms of the Union Club of China, No. 18 The Bund, Shanghai. The program will consist of college cheers and songs, and one or two brief addresses. The annual dinner of the Club is usually attended by more than 100 American and Chinese graduates of the leading colleges and universities of the United States.

On December 9. at 10, a. m., the World's Chinese Students' Federation gave a farewell reception to 100 Chinese students who are proceeding to France to complete their studies, P. K. Chu, general secretary of the Federation, and H. Chow, M. A., offered respectively timely advice to the students. On behalf of the students Wang Che-ka, and Miss Shan Chin-yu expressed their deep appreciation of the reception and their thankfulness for the services rendered by the Federation.

C. E. Rock, foreign sales manager for the Gillette Safety Razor Company of Boston, Mass, arrived in Shanghai this week on his way home. Mr. Rock has been on an extensive tour in the interests of his business, having traveled in Europe, Egypt, Ceylon, India, Straits Settlements, Federated Malay States, Philippine Islands and China. He has been in conference with Frank T. Williams, who is representitive for the Company here having their agency with Dodge & Seymour (China) Ltd., Shanghai.

A report of the Boy Scouts Association of China (the Shanghai branch), has been received and states that there are at the present time, 14 troops belonging to the branch, with 800 scouts and 36 officers. The annual meeting of the association was held on Thursday, December 12, at the Headquarters, 51 Bubbling Well Road. The Shanghai branch of the association is now in its sixth year of existence and the first troops to be formed was in connection with the Public Polytechnic School for Chinese on Elgin Road, Shanghai.

The American Chamber of Commerce of China will give a dinner on Thursday evening, December 18 at the Columbia Country Club, in honor of the following prominent American business men who are visiting in China: Albert H. Wiggin, President of the Chase National Bank of New York; Charles Stone, President of Hadyn, Stone and Company of Boston; Capt. Robert Dollar of The Robert Dollar Company of San Francisco; E. B. Bruce, President of the Pacific Development Corporation, New York; and W. F. Carey of the Siems-Carey Railway and Construction Company of New York. Brief addresses will be made by the visitors.

Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, who is now in the United States, will return to China in June 1920. Mr. Arnold went to America several months ago for the purpose of holding several important trade conferences with Chambers or Commerce and other trade organizations in connection with development of trade in China. Mr. Arnold will attend the convention of the National Foreign Trade Conference in San Francisco, May 12-15 after which he will immediately return to China to take up his

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AMERICAN STERILIZER CO.—Sterilisers & Disinfectors
MACEY & Co.—Steel Office Equipment
BURKE & JAMES—Rexo Cameras & Photo-Supplies
DIAMOND STATE FIBRE CO.—Pressboard & Insulating Paper
CERTAIN-TEED PRODUCTS CO.—Paints, Varnishes, Enamels
D. MOORE & CO.—Hot Blast Stoves
NICHOLAS POWER CO.—Motion Picture Projectors
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duties here. Charles C. Batchelder, another trade commissioner who has been appointed to the China field for the American government was expected to arrive in Shanghai on the *s. s. Nile.*

China Officially Thanks the U. S. Senate

Both houses of the Chinese Parliament at Peking on December 4, sent the following cablegram to the American Senate:

"In the name of all the members of the Parliament of China, we, the undersigned, have the honor to convey to you our heartfelt appreciation of the action of the Senate in passing a special reservation regarding the Shantung Provisions of the Versailles Peace Treaty. Nothing that has occurred in recent times has so impressed the Chinese people. The pains which your committee of Foreign Affairs took to discover the truth by a searching examination of witnesses, then displaying that truth in an open debate listened to by the whole world, in our humble opinion is a monument of the fundamental honesty of purpose and sense of fair dealing so characteristic of the American people.

"In thanking you deeply and sincerely for the friendship which you have thus evinced for our country, may we express the hope that nothing may cause you to rescind or modify the decision which you have so nobly recorded.

(Signed) "LI SHENG-TO,
"President of the Senate
"WANG I-TANG,
"Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Parliament of the Republic of China.

U. S. Government to Protect U. S. Dollar Exchange in Orient

Telegraphic advice has been received from New York that in order to protect U. S. Dollar Exchange in the Orient an arrangement has been completed between the United States Treasury and the Head Offices in New York of the three American Exchange Banks in China under which the Treasury will not deliver further Silver dollars against current funds except to these three Banks. Dollars will still be delivered against Silver Certificates but amount obtainable by this method is extremely limited.

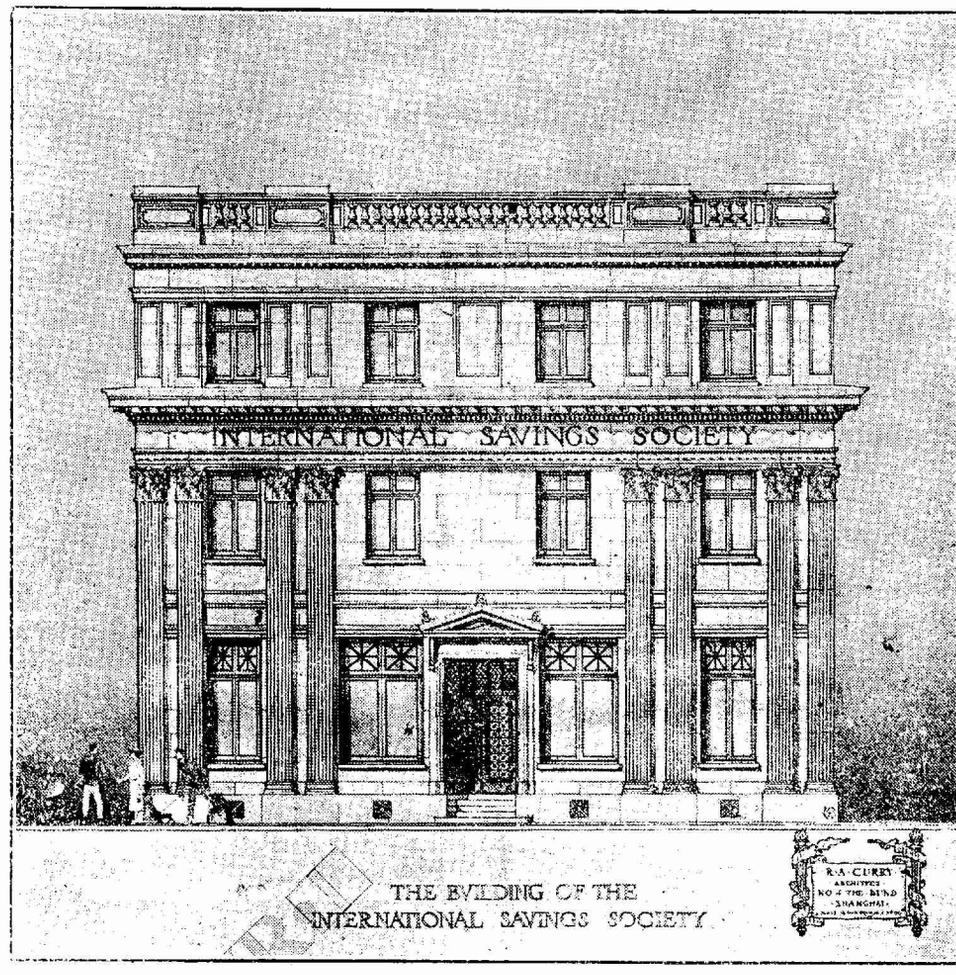
Under this arrangement a preliminary contract has been signed providing for the delivery by the Treasury to these Banks up to Twenty million U. S. Silver dollars—if required—at a price of Gold $1.35 per fine ounce of Silver laid down in Shanghai. As the purpose of this arrangement is to protect U. S. dollar exchange in the Orient it is being handled by the three banks concerned on a commission basis for account of the U. S. Treasury.

Further amounts of dollars will be melted as required and steps are being taken by the Federal Reserve Board to retire Silver Certificates wherever possible thus making additional amounts available.

Total amount Silver dollars still available excluding shipments already made is fifty five millions with further ninety millions available under the Pittman Act.

11-094

Another New Business Building for Shanghai



This is an illustration of the new building which has just been completed by the International Savings Society, a French concern of Shanghai. It is located at No 7 Avenue Edward VII, and was designed by R. A. Curry, architect of this city. The building has a frontage of 56 feet on Avenue Edward VII and a depth of 155 feet.

In its architectural elements the new structure is unique in that it is a serious application of the artistic effects of the late Renaissance construction, having a slight inspiration from the Pallazzo Valmarana, Verona, and is a welcome influence in Shanghai which heretofore has usually followed the "godownic" or "compradoric" style of architecture. Other buildings now in process of construction in the city show that more and more Shanghai business men are coming to find that an artistic effect is as valuable in a business building as it is in a church or residence.

The front of the building has a Corinthian pillaster effect with an artistic shield at the center containing the Chinese name of the building in incised gold characters. It is three stories in height. Classical Greek influence is shown in the details of the front entrance. The doors are of bronze and the same artistic effect in the interior of the building is carried out. The vaults are supported by half Doric columns laid in the wall. They are of dark-geen artificial marble and prove an agreeable contrast to the white wall on which they lean. On the ground floor are the banking rooms, book-keeping room, vaults and executive directors offices. The counter grills and lamps are of dull bronze color.

The floors are executed in black and white figures of the Zodiac in an artistic effect. The designs of the Zodiac beginning with the seventh constellation called the Libra, (balance) in the vestibule are followed by the Scorpio (scorpion); Sagittarius (archer); Caprecornus (goat); Pisces (fishes); Aries (ram); Taurus (bull); Cancer (crab) and Leo (lion).

The woodwork is of light oak and the carving is in keeping with the general artistic effect of the rest of the building. Probably the most important element in the entire arrangement is the fact that the owners have been able to design a building thorougly modern, but still holding to the artistic effects that have been found to be profitable in business building construction in other parts of the world.

The heating and plumbing was installed by Gordon and Co., Electric wiring and fixtures by Andersen, Meyer and Co., and the general contract by Ah Hing and Mo Chong, contractors.

Judge Lobingier Returns to China

Judge Lobingier arrived Wednesday night from Tientsin, where he has been holding a session of the United States Court for China. He reached the North at the end of his biennial leave in the United States where he transacted some important public business and attended three national conventions. Mrs. Lobingier, who was with him in Washington to meet with the National Board of the Daughters of the American Revolution and went later to New York to attend the public health convention, will spend the winter in the States.

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The Judge went first to attend the meeting of the American Bar Association at Boston and served for the third time as a member of its General Council. Messrs. Chauncey P. Holcomb of Shanghai and Edgar Pierce Allen of Peking were selected as the China members of the Local Council and Mr. William S. Fleming as the Far Eastern representative on the membership committee of the National Association. A notable feature of the session was the presence of former Lord Chancellor Finlay of Great Britain who delivered several addresses.

In New York Judge Lobingier was given a luncheon, at which Director Howard E. Cole of the Standard Oil Company presided, by the governing board of the American Asiatic Association at India House and was later the guest of Judge and Mrs. Gary at their country seat on Long Island.

"New York," said Judge Lobingier, "is the place of all others to meet people from the Far East. As I sat down in an uptown elevated car one morning I thought the man next to me looked familiar and a second glance showed him to be none other than our own Harold Dollar. Walking up lower Broadway another afternoon I encountered M. N. Zankl, just as he was about to leave for the west and down near India House I sighted R. S. Adams across the street. I saw W. C. Sprague several times and also V. G. Lyman. At the Lamb's Club I met Capt. W. I. Eisler, J. J. Keegan and George Mooser and a dinner given by the latter at the Lotus Club brought also Thomas F. Millard, Mr. Rosencrantz and others. I met former Judge L. R. Wilfley, one of my predecessors, and former Governor Gilbert of the Philippines, each of whom is practicing law in New York, and also M. F. Löwenstein of the Pacific Development Company and Joseph Read Patterson of Arnhold Bros. & Co., Ltd.

Mr. W. C. Lane, who opened the Asia Banking Corporation here so auspiciously a few months ago, is now in charge of its New York branch on lower Broadway and next door is the branch of the Philippine National Bank. At the International Y. M. C. A. headquarters I saw Messrs. Lyon, Robertson and several others from China. And at the celebration of Constitution Day at Carnegie Hall, where Elihu Root presided, Prof. R. N. McElory, who lectured in China a couple of years ago was a speaker.

In Baltimore I saw former President Taft and Dr. F. J. Goodnow of Johns Hopkins University, former adviser to the President of China, and in Washington besides the regular officials I met among others former Consul-General and Mrs. Denby and Mr. Abbott, who visited China some months ago in connection with banking projects."

The Judge had a temporary office in the Far Eastern Division of the State Department at Washington, where Mr. McMurray, late of the American legations at Peking and Tokio, and Consuls Curtis and N. T. Johnson are now located. The latter sent greetings to his numerous friends in China and hopes to return within the next few months. About forty new consuls have recently been appointed and many of them were guests at a luncheon of the Consular Club of Washington on October 16. Among those present were Lester L. Schnare, recently stationed in Shanghai, and C. R. Cameron, formerly of the Philippine Bureau of Education, one of the new appointees.

In San Francisco, Judge Lobingier attended luncheon of the China Commerce Club, at which Dr

F. E. Hinckley, formerly U. S. District Attorney for China, presided and there were also present from China, Commercial Attache Arnold, Consul Perkins and Mr. Humphrey of Swatow besides Manager A. A. Wilson of the Park Union Foreign Banking Corporation, which has just inaugurated a branch in Shanghai and many other representatives of establishments interested in the Orient. Just before sailing Judge Lobingier was guest at a luncheon given at the St. Francis Hotel by Chinese Consul-General Chu Chao Hsin who is greatly enjoying his post and steadily widening his circle of friends in America.

Recent events in, and relating to China, the Judge noticed, have had the effect of creating an unprecedented interest in the country. He was a spectator in the Senate reserved gallery when the vote was taken on the proposed Shantung amendment and the interest was much greater than in any of the treaty debates which he heard. In all parts of the country people were eager to learn about China.

While in Washington Judge Lobingier held several conferences with national officers of the American Red Cross, especially Dr. Keppel (who inquired particularly about Dr. McCracken and his Junior Red Cross work) and Mr. Emmett White of the Fourteenth Division. They expressed high appreciation of the work of the China chapters and the hope that their membership might be permanent and that every American in China might eventually be enrolled. Dr. Peters of Shanghai was also in Washington at the time with some suggestions regarding future activities of the Red Cross here.

At home the strong movement for civic education which, under the name of "Americanization," is championed by such organizations as the newly formed American Legion, the national religious conventions and the Sons and Daughters of the American revolution, and which finds expression in such measures as the Smith-Towner educational bill now pending before Congress, is one of the hopeful signs in a time of world wide unrest and readjustment.

Women and Events

Born to Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Fairman, a daughter, at Dr. Fearn's Sanitorium, on Monday, December 8.

Mrs. J. T. Hammond was at home on Thursday afternoon, December 11, in honor of Miss Helen Wilson from 4 to 6:30 p. m. at her home No. 34 Weiheiwei Road, Shanghai.

The American Woman's Club of Shanghai, is giving a reception in honor of Admiral Gleaves and American Consul-General and Mrs. Cunningham, on Wednesday, December 17, from 4:30 to 7 p. m.

A grand concert will be given on Friday evening, December 12, at the Olympic Theatre, by Miss Myra B. Olive, dramatic soprano, and Harry Ore, pianist. Part of the proceeds will go towards the newly organized Women's Social Service League. The artists will be accompanied by Miss Muriel Smith.

At the annual sale given by the ladies of the Union Church on Saturday, December 6, more than Mex. $4,-700 was cleared. This amount will go to the benefit of the limbless soldiers and sailors in the Princess Louise Hospital, near Edinburgh, Scotland and the Roehampton Hospital, England. The sale was opened by Lady de Sausmarez.

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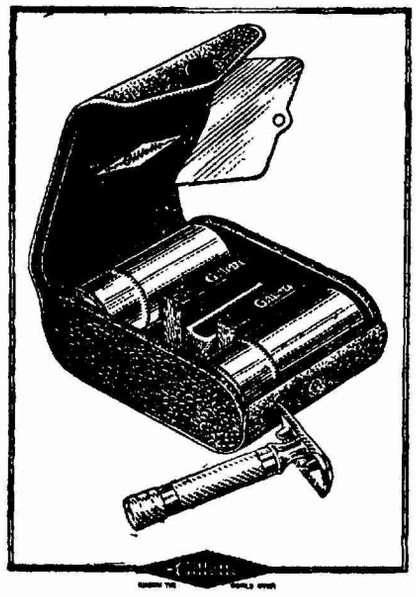

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Mrs. James MacBeth was at home to about fifty of her friends on Wednesday afternoon, December 10, at her home at 170 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai from 4 to 6:30 p. m. Those who assisted in the dining room were: Mrs. B. Jones, Mrs. F. A. Robinson, Mrs. J. T. Hammond, Mrs. A. Blechenden, and Mrs. H. E. Pulver.

A public entertainment will be given Saturday, December 13, at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. as a benefit for the Chinese blind, and 26 blind children will take part in the program. The program will consist of calisthenics, drills and other exercises, and several numbers will be given by the students of the Public School for Foreign Boys, under the direction of C. D. Giauque.

Mrs. N. Lurton and Mrs. R. J. Clark were hostesses at dinner on Saturday evening, December 6, at the Navy Y. M. C. A. to the members and several members of the American community. Following the dinner a short program was given consisting of several solos by Mrs. J. Black, some magician tricks by Mr. Wentworth of the Standard Oil Co., and several numbers on the piano by Mr. Lockwood. This is the second of the monthly dinners given at the Navy Y. M. C. A., the third will be given in January at which Mrs. J. B. Powell and Mrs. R. A. Parker will act as hostesses.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Reiss of 40 Connaught Road, Shanghai, for a dinner to be given at the Astor House Hotel on the evening of December 20, at 8:15 p. m. in honor of the following persons who are now in China: Albert H. Wiggin, president of the Chase National Bank of New York; Charles Stone, president of Hadyn, Stone and Company of Boston; Capt. Robert Dollar of the Robert Dollar Company of San Francisco; E. B. Bruce, president of the Pacific Development Corporation, New York; and W. F. Carey of the Siems-Carey Railway and Construction Company of New York.

A Chinese playground, the first for Chinese children, was opened on Sunday, December 7. It is a Cantonese playground and is located inside the Fuh Teh Lee, North Szechuen Road Extension. The ground is in charge of a committee and will be open to all Chinese children daily between 7 a. m. and 5 p. m. The committee consists of Goh Bew of the Wing On Company; S. K. Lan of the Sincere Company; Dr. F. C. Tong of the China Bureau of Information; Weng Tsoong-yao, Commercial Co-director of the Port of Pukow; H. Tang, of the Fook On Insurance Co; H. C. Tam, of Hansen, MacNeill and Jones; and N. S. Tong of the Yu Fen Mining Company.

A mission of thirty representative American women are in the Orient on a tour of investigation which, according to the *San Francisco Journal of Commerce*, will include the study of "every problem of the Orient from the standardization of women's universities and the prevention of tuberculosis to the adaptation of American hymns to Chinese customs and putting healthy contemporary American novels in the Japanese 'best seller' class." Among the members of the mission are: M. Carey Thomas, president of Bryn Mawr; Ellen F. Pendleton, president of Wellsley College; Dr. Marion B. Manter, Bellevue Hospital, New York; Mrs. Murray Frame, acting president of Peking Women's College, and Dr. Harriett Love, Soochow Medical School. The mission is being sent by the Federated Women's Council of Foreign Missionary Societies.

Far Eastern Press Opinion

Why So Solicitous of Japan's Feelings, Mr. Rea?

Concluding paragraphs of an article entitled "Another view of the Shantung Issue," by Mr. George Bronson Rea in the December Far Eastern Review.

There seems to be a set determination on the part of these "experts" (Americans attached to Chinese Peace Delegation at Paris) to widen the breach between the United States and Japan over the Shantung question. The real problem of China lies in her railway concessions. Not one of the experts who have taken such an active part in this campaign are qualified to discuss these matters, let alone guide the policy of the nation. Before the United States becomes inextricably enmeshed in the web of Chinese intrigue that would pit the nation against Japan, commonsense would dictate that the wisest course would be to return to the cautious, sound, policy of President Wilson, by reserving our approval of the Shantung clause in the Treaty, until such time as the whole problem of China can be taken up at an international conference. There is no good or sane reason why the United States should set itself up as the sole judge of Japan's actions, which tendency is part of a general campaign directed from Peking or Canton. Let us return to safe and solid ground by demanding that the Administration live up to the promises so freely made to the nation in times of great stress arising out of these Chinese squabbles. *The*

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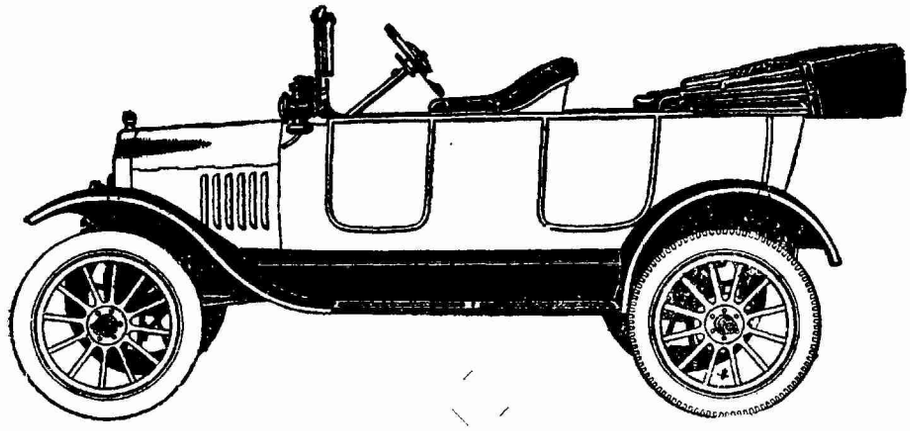

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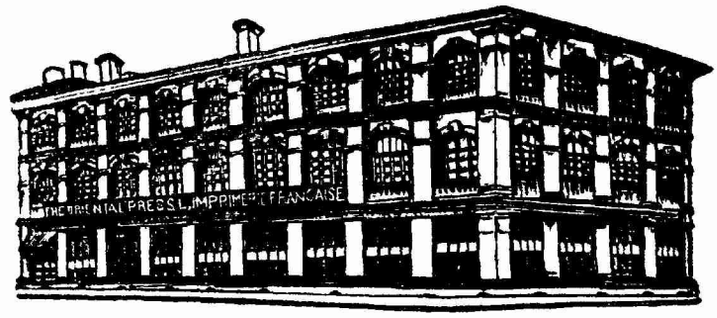

View of the Oriental Press Offices and Works and home of Millard's Review

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Far Eastern Review has championed China's cause for many years, and has supplied much of the information and arguments that are now being employed by others. There is, however, another side to the story. There is a limit to propaganda. When this openly incites to war between the United States and another country, it is time to call a halt, especially when the campaign is waged by those responsible for the miserable fiasco in Paris, the result of their own ignoring of vital and fundamental facts. If China wishes to obtain the lasting sympathy of the American people, she cannot succeed by indulging in her time old trick of playing one nation off against the other, in the hope that through the defeat of her neighbor, her own position will be strengthened. The American people will never go to war for the sake of China. American blood will never be shed to protect four hundred million pacifists, until they show some indication that they are willing to fight for themselves. The campaign that is now being carried on in the United States by the friends of China, can only result to the detriment of her best interests. There is only one reasonable solution to this muddle. China should concentrate her efforts towards having her whole case taken up before a conference of the Powers. There she will learn just where she stands in the comity of nations. If the decision goes against her, she will know there is only one road for her to follow. She will have to work out her own salvation, in the same manner that other peoples, other nations, have risen to the great occasion when their life was at stake. China's regeneration must come from within. A war between the United States and Japan over China would solve nothing, for in the event of the former being victorious, and China set up again as an independent nation, she would slip back under the domination of Russia. War over China is unthinkable. It will not come, and the Chinese will be well advised to put an immediate stop to this trend of propaganda in the United States.

Japan Will Win on the Foochow Question?

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

When we said yesterday that the outrageous acts of the Japanese in Fukien were predetermined, we did not mean that these acts were directed by the Japanese government. Our meaning is this. When such acts have taken place, the Japanese government sees in them good opportunities for furthering its aggressive designs, and not only will it flatly refuse to acknowledge its faults, but it will also make the most it possibly can out of such unhappy incidents. Now, China has put forth six demands. What will be Japan's attitude? To meet China's wishes would be a good way of cooling down the ardour of the boycott movement. But once the Japanese government begins to abandon its aggressive policy it will be overthrown by the powerful adherents of militarism. Again Japan is only able to hold its own in the comity of nations on account of its military standing, and it will have no leg to stand on the moment it begins to take reason and justice as the decisive factors of its deliberations. This being so, it is a foregone conclusion that not only will China fail to make Japan accept even one of its demands, but also Japan will very likely secure compensation for herself under one pretext or another.

China Must Redouble Her Efforts

From the "Hsin Shen Pao" (Chinese)

The Shantung question is not one concerning Shantung only. So when the people of Shantung were agitating for the assertion of their rights, they received the energetic support of the country. But now we find that after a lapse of a short time, all the loud cries over this question have given place to a dead silence. Is inconstancy a characteristic weakness of our people? Now negotiations are in progress concerning the Fukien issue. What affects Fukien as a province affects China as a nation. It should, therefore, not be imagined that the Fukien incident is one that concerns the students alone. Would that our people put forth their indomitable energy and contend for the sovereignty of the nation and the development of their manhood! If the finger of time should be strong enough to wipe away their patriotism and expose them to the ridicule of "fitful patriots" it will be no exaggeration to say that China's dangers in the years to come are much to be dreaded. Alas, even when we have put our hands together, we are kept in the dark by our diplomats and our way is deliberately blocked by heartless officials who are trying to stifle the voice of popular opinion. How important it is for us to redouble our efforts!

China's Four Weapons

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

We have four weapons which we can use to advantage in dealing with the Fukien situation with a a sort of prescience that triumph will be ours namely, (1) the Provinces should form Citizens' Unions and delegates should be sent to Western nations to expose Japan's deeds; (2) the students in the Provinces should get busy simultaneously; (3) the boycott should be kept up energetically; (4) the newspapers should constantly watch the developments of every phase of the crisis and give the people light and encouragement.

The Hostility of China and Japan

From the "Shih Pao" (Chinese)

If Peking should continue to treat the Foochow outrage with indifference we are not far from real calamity. The people of the two countries are now hostile to each other and it is at such a critical time that the incident took place in Foochow. A single false step will surely stir up indignation to such a degree as to cause serious consequences. The Changchun affair is still in our memory and we remember how exacting the Japanese are when they have a pretext to seize. Shall we then let this incident go by without demanding justice and reparation? With men anything can be accomplished, no matter how important it may be. If we leave it alone it will develop until it is too big for us to handle. Let our officials take warning.

Foochow Incident Likely to Cause Explosion

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

Will the Peking Government permit the Foochow outrage to pass without amends or leave the Foochow students unprotected under the mailed fists of the Japanese? A perusal of the many telegrams sent out by the people of Fukien shows that the situation is exceedingly critical. Unless a satisfactory settlement is reached with the Japanese by our demanding satisfaction an explosion will surely take place. For this the government must be responsible. The world has not yet gotten rid of brutal force but after all there is some justice. It is foolish for any government to try to achieve victory by means of military force.

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Armco Iron Galvanized Sheets
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Armco Iron Road Culverts
Armco Iron Flumes
Armco Iron Signs
Armco Iron Tanks & Bins

Chinese Distrust Their Officials in Foochow Negotiation

From the "Shih Shih Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

In Foochow an organised body of Japanese shot and killed our fellow students and police, yet our officials are as quiet as the insects of winter. When during the confusion in May a Japanese was slightly touched a big case was made out of it by the Japanese legation. Our own officials even used this as a pretext to frighten us. It is safe to say, therefore, that with regard to the Foochow case our officials will again try to hush up the matter by sending a few telegrams. It is, of course, foolish to expect these corrupt officials to do anything more. If I were a student of Foochow I would have followed the example of the students of Nanking to show that I am a patriotic Chinese. The reason why Japan dares to commit such an outrage is because she wants to take advantage of our internally confused conditions. We should, therefore, rise and save ourselves.

Coolness Needed

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

It is reported that the Japanese government has already issued orders to mobilise a naval force for Foochow. In the Foochow affair it was the Japanese who opened fire, it was Chinese who were killed. What if the Chinese government should order the mobilisation of its navy and troops? We would say this is not necessary. There is a wide margin between the affair and military solution. Even if remedial measures were seemingly impossible it would be our duty to see what other means we could use to secure justice before we resort to forcible measures. This is what our diplomats are trying to do just now. Maybe it is not the intention of Japan to provoke Chinese feelings but even then, is not the mobilisation a premature step? Just as we would condemn any Chinese who advocates war because of Japanese provocation we condemn the Japanese for unduly getting excited.

American Influence

Evening Journal, Dallas, Tex

Mr. Louis Lipsitz, Dallas business man, who has just returned from a tour of the Orient, has presented to *The Evening Journal* a copy of "*Millard's Review*," a journal which is published in Shanghai by a Delaware corporation. Its mission is that America shall be heard from in the Far East, and it is so heard from. The *Review* must have caused Mr. Lipsitz to feel very much at home. Aside from some Chinese characters in the title and in certain advertisements, it is in English, and a large part of the advertising is of American concerns or of wares manufactured in the United States. More than this, the *Review* deals with political questions in a vigorous American way. It appears that the Chinese residents of the International city of Shanghai are clamoring for a measure of representation in the city government. The *Review* argues that they are entitled to it, and that it is folly to deny them this concession, since they were permitted and even encouraged to move in. Further, the *Review* argues that Shanghai ought to adopt a modern form of government; that it should employ "a real executive of outstanding ability and it should offer a salary that would attract such a man." So it is that in far-off China Mr. Lipsitz encountered propaganda for the city manager plan, as he does when he is at home and reads his favorite newspaper.

American School Fund Reaches $100,000

The campaign for funds with which to purchase land for a modern American school in Shanghai which has been conducted by the American Community in China for the last three months, reached a total of $100,000 this week when contributions of Tls 5,000 from the International Banking Corporation and G. $2,000 from the E. I. Dupont de Nemours Export Company were received. In addition the China General Edison Company of Shanghai announced that its head office in America had contributed to the fund being raised there. A campaign which is being conducted simultaneously in the United States for G. $300,000 to cover the construction of buildings is also progressing favorably and it is understood that more than half of the desired amount has been pledged. The amount that the American community in China has set out to raise for the purchase of land is Tls. 150,000. Of the $100,000 which has already been pledged in China, more than two-thirds was contributed by the American companies whose names appear herewith. The balance has been raised mostly in the form of small donations from members of the business and missionary communities in China. More than 300 individuals have contributed to the fund. The committee which has charge of the enterprise hopes to receive a contribution from every American individual and every American firm in China. The list of firms together with the amounts which they have pledged appear herewith :

	Taels	Mex. $	Gold $
American Drug Company	600		
American Trading Company	1,000		
Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.	10,000		
China & Java Export Co.	500		
The China Press	100		
The Robert Dollar Company	5,000		
E.I. Du Pont de Nemours Export Co.			2,000
Far Eastern Review	100		
International Banking Corporation	5,000		
Jernigan, Fessenden & Rose		300	
Edward Maurer Company	300		
Millard's Review	120		
Murphy & Dana	250		
Mustard & Company	1,000		
Standard Oil Co. of New York	25,000		
Standard Products Company	120		
U. S. Trading Corporation	120		
Youroveta Home & Foreign Trad. Co.	100		
	49,310	300	2,000

Subscriptions received from Individuals since last report :

SHANGHAI

	Tls.
C. R. Tichenor	60.

SUMMARY

	Taels	Mex $	Gold $
Previously reported	57,177.16	12,978.81	200.00
Received since last report :			
American Firms	5,000.00		2,000.00
Individuals	60.00		
Total	62,237.16	12,978.81	2,200.00

GRAND TOTAL in Mex. (approx.) $99,000.00

WE MUST HAVE TAELS ..... 150,000.

If You Play Golf

You will like to see all the Latest NOVELTIES in Equipment. We can put in new Hickory shafts, grips etc.

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

THE STORE OF QUALITY

SHANGHAI

MONEY CANNOT BUY MORE

Its made a real hit and no wonder with such a beautiful Crepe de Chine. Hand made, pure, in its original shade it is offered to you in one piece, ten yards long and twenty six inches wide. Makes beautiful shirts. As a present for either sex what better article could you choose? There is sufficient Crepe in the piece to make the most beautiful dress. For women's underwear it can't be beat. Think of the memories this Crepe brings to its owner. Think of the distance from whence it comes. Think of Marco Polo, of Kublai Kahn, of Kings, Queens and millionaires. The richest people in the world cannot buy any finer more pliable silk than this Crepe de Chine. The price of dollars twenty per piece is within reach of all. Send along your cheque or Chinese postal money order and we will at once mail you one piece of Szechwan Crepe de Chine, postage free. If you really want to be keen send her a piece of Crepe de Chine.

WIDLER & COMPANY

Chungking, West China.

Japanese Start Two English Dailies in North China

The Japanese have established two English language daily papers in North China. The *China Advertiser* made its first appearance two months ago in Tientsin. The *North China Standard* was born on December first in Peking. Both of these Japanese dailies are nominally edited by Japanese subjects, but the real editors are English-speaking foreigners. One of the English-speaking foreigners was chased out of Japan on account of his anti-Japanese attitude. The Japanese have now successfully induced him to change his attitude and he is working for their interests. The *China Advertiser* is a commercial paper more then anything else although in its editorial columns are printed articles which are political in nature. On account of its policy the paper has already gotten into trouble with the Japanese and other foreigners although it has existed only two months. The *North China Standard* is a propaganda publication as is shown in its introductory note to its readers, in which it says that Japan has fallen a victim to misrepresentation, and its mission is therefore to plead Japan's cause. The paper has "an exceedingly prepossessing appearance" to use the words of a northern contemporary.

Fu Chung Corporation

The FU CHUNG CORPORATION, a British-Chinese Company, has the exclusive Selling Rights of the Well-known *Honan Anthracite Coal*, produced at the Mines of the Pekin Syndicate Ltd. and the Chung Yuan Co. Ltd., The Honan Anthracite Coal is the best Domestic Fuel in the Far East, is smokeless, economical and durable, and burns with an intense heat. It is very suitable for *open fire grates, stoves of all kinds, and steam Heaters.* The Boiler Coal, a grade specially prepared for steam raising, where mechanical draught facilities are available gives excellent results, economy of consumption being a main feature with this coal.

The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1,200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.

Codes used: A.B.C. 5th Edition; and Bentleys.

We are Manufacturers of All Kinds of

Pure, Sweet Chocolate
Milk Chocolate Tablets
Covertures—Cocoa Powders, Cocoa Butter.

Cable or Write us for Export Prices stating Shipments desired.

Large Factory Facilities enable us to take care of your every need.

ROCKWOOD & COMPANY

Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.
Estab. 1886.

Cable Address:
"WOODROCK"-Brooklyn. **All Codes Used**

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It is an eight page daily, printed in readable type and tries to follow the American style of publication. In appearance it somewhat resembles the *Japan Advertiser*, and judging from its first issue, in the opinion of Peking foreign journalists it will be a formidable competitor of the *Peking Daily News* and the *Peking Leader*, both of which are owned and edited and printed in English by the Chinese. An article by Ku Hung-ming, a brilliant Chinese scholar, on the "Standard of Fairness" appearing in its first issue serves as a good introduction of the paper to the Peking community. One rumour has it that the *North China Standard* will receive monthly financial support from Japan to the extent of $10,000. With that money available, its "success" appears to be assured provided that it can have the reading public with it. Besides these two English daily papers in North China, Japan maintains a dozen dailies published in the Chinese language. By the combined efforts of the Japanese organs in English and Chinese, the Japanese will have greater opportunity, comments a British journalist, to confuse the public as to what is wrong and what is right in an international sense in China.

Japanese Crowd Out Natives in Davao

Inability to compete with Japanese leaseholders who now hold more than one-half of the cultivated portion of the region of *Davao* and Philippine Islands, has caused the American and Filipino leaseholders of government lands to sell their interests to them and leave, according to an interview with Attorney Eutiquino Garcia, chief of the public lands division of the Bureau of Lands of the Islands, published in a recent issue of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*.

According to Attorney Garcia, the Japanese are not only rapidly increasing in Davao but are well on the way to controlling the entire business of the country. The region contains 3,000,000 hectares of richest land, according to the attorney, which if planted in rice would be sufficient to feed the entire population of the Islands. The main cause for difficulty among the residents and the Japanese has arisen, Mr. Garcia said, because of the fact that licenses issued to them by the Bureau of Forestry to clear the land only have also been taken as a right to occupy, cultivate and turn it into Japanese haciendas. Many applications for leases from Japanese in the region are now pending.

Rosenfeld's Weekly Cotton Market Report

China Cotton:—The market has had a distinctly weak appearance throughout the past week, without much excitement. Prices were carried down one-half tael from the level of a week ago. Notwithstanding the profit-taking which was constantly indulged in by those who had been engaged on the short side of the market, showed very little resisting power and no rally of any consequence has been experienced so far.

The dominant feature of the decline has been the steady recovery of "Silver" and perhaps the most significant feature of the situation was the sudden weakening of "spot" cotton in consequence of the tightness of the money market at the principal Marts, and as "spot" holders were hoping to realize in the face of a general withdrawal of spinners from the market hence the decline, in spite of the fact that the movement of cotton was hardly full enough to cause any serious pressure.

From the above, it will be seen that as far as the general outlook is concerned, we still consider a lower level of prices warranted.

Liverpool, November 28, 1919

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....45.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal .....17.00 „
Good Middling American, Spot.....24.58 „
do Jan.....23.23 „
do March.....22.02 „

Market :—STRONG.

New York, December 4, 1919

New York Market:—

Jan.....36.94 Cents
Mar.....34.60 „
May .....32.78 „

Market :—Easier.

Bombay, December 1, 1919

Indian Market:—

Broach .....Rps. 553 per Khandy

Market :—Firm.

Shanghai Market :—

Shensi.....Tls. 32.00
Tungchow ..... „ 31.50
Shanghai..... „ 29.00
Shanghai M. Ginned... „ 29.00
Ningpo..... „ 26.50

Tone of the Market :—WEAK.

Villa Brothers' Weekly Silk Market Report

Tussah :—Comparatively little interest shown, with the exception of a few small parcels taken by Japanese firms at an advance of Tls 5, for Best Grades and about Tls. 15 to 20 for Market chops.

Tussah Best.....Tls. 515
Market Chops..... „ 490

China Steam Filatures :—Market quiet with most Filatures well sold up to the New Season. Destruction by fire of several Filatures has caused some concern to Exporters, who are unable to fulfil their requirements elsewhere. In some cases bankruptcy is the cause for non-delivery.

Grand Extra Chops .....Tls. 1250
Extra Chops..... „ 1200
Medium Chops..... „ 1150

Tsatlee Improved Reel :—Interest continues in this market with about 400 Bales changing hands during the week at an advance of Tls. 5.

Best Chops..... Tls. 790
Market Chops..... „ 750

General :—A business has been done in Mienchew Steam Filatures at high prices, Tls. 1,000 being paid for Rising Sun 1-2. Tsatles Filatures "Nine Dragon" and Bicycle Tls. 705.

Chinese Commission Enthusiastic over Philippine Development

A reception was given on Monday evening, December 5, in honor of a commission of Chinese educators from the province of Anhui who have just returned from a tour of inspection of the Philippine Islands. The tour was financed by the Chinese government. There were five members in the party each being the head of a Chinese educational institution. Shan Be-Wu, the chairman of the delegation, gave a description of the vocational educational work in the islands which under American direction was being converted into a model country. Su Ngi-ping, spoke upon the rapid development of the educational system. Zung Cho-ming spoke in praise of the excellent system of roads and other means of communication; Zan Lung-zi dwelt upon the general cleanliness of the territory in spite of the low standards of living and Tsow Kun-chin spoke upon the commercial development and the growth of Philippine exports.

Shanghai China's Future Metropolis

That Shanghai in the future should and will be the industrial and commercial metropolis of China was the opinion expressed by Mr. von Heidenstam in an address Tuesday evening, December 9, before the Engineering Society of China, Shanghai. Mr. von Heidenstam dwelt upon the present complications of the city, having two foreign concessions and one Chinese, each having its own municipal machinery of administration, and expressed the belief that Shanghai can become really great by being not only two model foreign settlements but also a model Chinese city for Chinese which at the same time will be a suitable place for foreigners.

"If foreigners want to work on sound lines, it is necessary for them to gradually enlist and awaken Chinese sympathy and support for the future of Shanghai," Mr. von Heidenstam said.

The need of a great national railway system with the chief ocean terminal at Shanghai was advocated by the speaker. He also outlined other technical necessities in the development of Shanghai such as sources of building materials, fuel for power supply, heating and ships, and the labor and food situation.

Commercial and Financial Notes

Maximum prices for coal in the United States ranging from $4.60 a net ton to $2.60 at the mine mouth, according to sizes, was fixed by an executive order of President Wilson on October 31. All rules governing the war by the Fuel Administration were reestablished. The price of anthracite coal was not affected.

California is now reported to be making heavy shipments of rice to China and Japan as well as to several European countries. In one district a contract has been let for 700,000 bags worth more than $4,200,00 and representing about one-half of the crop of a single 36,000 acre plantation, destined for Trans-Pacific shipment.

Seattle's trade in Oriental vegetable oils is taxing the storage facilities of the public terminals and additional tanks must be constructed to take care of the growing business immediately, according to members of the City Port Commission. Bids have been authorized for four tanks of a capacity of 200,000 gallons, either of steel or concrete construction.

Five million, five hundred thousand two year six percent treasury gold notes of the Republic of China secured by a lien of the goods and taxes of four provinces and direct charge on revenues from the tobacco and wine tax, have been placed on sale in the United States by Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Banks of Chicago, head of the new syndicate. They are reported to be having a ready sale.

Plans of the Dollar Steamship Company to establish a regular freight service between New York and the Orient, by way of the Panama Canal have been

Chinese Government Railways
PEKING-HANKOW LINE
"The Road Through the Heart of China"

THE Peking-Hankow Line, the most important section of China's overland route, enables tourists and travellers to get a glimpse of Old China, the train passing through magnificent scenery, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of the eastern Hupeh province.

The Peking-Hankow route joins at Fengtai the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railway, by means of which this line is connected with the railways in Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia, while steamer facilities at Hankow bring it into easy communications with the Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From the Capital of Hankow the journey occupies 34 hours, by the daily through train which is provided with up-to-date sleeping and dining accommodations.

Chikungshan Mountain (Summer Resort). Not many Summer Resorts in China inland can bear comparison with the natural charming views that reward those who ascend the mountain of Chi Kung Shan whose summit stands at an altitude of 1980 ft. On reaching Sintien Station, situated 110 m. from Hankow, a serpentine road climbs the mountain, on top of which are hundreds of beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists. This popular resort is celebrated for its scenery, where an almost unbroken communion with nature can be enjoyed for a week at a time.

Hsi Ling or Western Tombs. With their present-day accessibility, there is now little excuse for visitors to Peking omitting a trip to the Western Tombs, undoubtedly one of the most impressive sights in China. The site of these beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs is close to Liang Ko Chwang station, 79 m. from Peking, which is reached by a Branch-line formerly built for the exclusive use of the Imperial Sovereigns when visiting the Tombs of their ancestors. The Western Tombs include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors and three Empresses, as well as those of a number of Princesses. The region is justly appreciated for the charming scenery surrounding the Imperial Tombs and is highly recommended to any one in search of the extraordinary and beautiful.

Chinese Government Railway

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

The Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway often called the Lunghai and Pienlo Line connects the main Shanghai-Tientsin lines with the Peking-Hankow line. It is 115 miles long and was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension to Hsuchowfu on the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line is contemplated. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex.$17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de fer et Tramways de Chine. 260 miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first Section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

The amount at credit for the cost of the railway was Mex. $16,537,779 and of this sum Mex. $16.300,117 has already been disbursed. Passenger receipts for the first five years working were: Mex. $273,489; $303,960; (No record); $482,097; $537,313. Freight receipts in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $261,348; and Mex. $274,960, and in 1914 and 1915 Mex. $547,388 and $485,377 respectively.

The general working expenses in 1911 and 1912 were Mex. $465,179 and $524.741 and in 1914 and 1915 were Mex. $464,464 and $606,426 respectively.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY
Peking, China.

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announced. The purchasing of 14 acres of ground at Hunter's Point, New York, with 500 feet of bulk head water frontage on East River at a cost of $356,250 has been effected. One million dollars will be expended filling out the terminal and getting the line into operation.

Major John E. Cushing, San Francisco shipping man, has been appointed as director of operations of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, United States Shipping Board, to succeed, John H. Rosseter, who recently resigned, according to a recent announcement from San Francisco. Major Cushing was formerly head of the shipping department of W. R. Grace and Co., but served during the war as Quartermaster of the port of New York. After the signing of the armistice he became assistant of operations for the Shipping Board.

More than ten years ago fifty-six mow of land at the corner of Gordon and Ichang Roads, Shanghai, was purchased by Nissim and Company, a Japanese concern, for Tls. 1,400 per mow or a total of Tls. 78,400. Being a river front site, the land has at present an estimated value of Tls. 4,000 a mow or a total of Tls. 224,000. The Japanese concern has recently announced its plan for the erection of a cotton mill upon the site and have given the work to a firm of local British architects. The capital of the new milling company is estimated at Yen 4,000,000.

Announcement has been made of the acquisition of Montgomery, Ward and Co., Inc., of Chicago, one of the United States largest mail order houses, by the Wheelan-Duke interests. The interests will combine the organization with the United Retail Stores Corporation. The Weelan-Duke interests also control the United Retail Candy Company, and the United Cigar Stores are under the direction of the United Retail Stores. The American Tobacco Securities Corporation and the Tobacco Products Export Corporation are also under their control and management.

Chinese eggs are becoming a large commercial factor not only in Europe but in Canada and the United States as well, according to the *New York Journal of Commerce*. What is probably the largest refrigerated cargo ever entered the port of New York, the journal says, arrived recently from China consigned to the National Cold Storage Company consisting of Chinese canned eggs and other goods partly destined for transshipment. About 90,000 cases of Chinese canned frozen eggs in 2 and 4 cans to the case, weighing 80 to 88 pounds to the case accordingly, made up that part of the cargo.

In an effort to bring about closer cooperation and more effective relationships between American trade interests in the United States and in foreign countries, the Foreign Trade Department of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce has proposed to all American Chambers of Commerce now established in foreign countries that American bodies in each foreign country shall unite themselves into a central working body and that the Foreign Trade Department of the San Francisco Chamber be made the intermediary for the purpose of keeping American manufacturers and shippers in constant and intelligent touch with foreign markets.

The ninth annual meeting of the Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd., was held at the offices of the managers, Scott, Harding and Co., Shanghai, Tuesday afternoon, December 2. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the circulation of the reports and accounts for year ending September 30, 1919, the disposal of Tls. 23,729.10 to

pay a final dividend of 5 percent equal to five tael cents a share on issued share capital, to place the sum of Tls. 2,500 in the general reserve, to carry forward Tls. 679.10. Alex Samson was elected a director and Leslie J. Cubbitt reelected to a similar position. G. H. and N. Thomson were reelected auditors for the current year at a fee of Tls. 150.

Europe, which has been long without its usual supply of fats, has placed large orders in the bean markets of Dairen especially since March of this year, according to a report from Consul A. A. Williamson. It is understood that the large shipments have not all gone forward on order, but some of them seem to have been placed on speculation in the belief that the European markets would pay good prices for a scarce commodity. It is reported, however, that several of the European Governments have placed maximum price regulations in force and the speculation cargoes, at least, are expected to result in losses. From January 1 to August 13, 1919, there were shipped from Dairen to Europe 62,093 short tons of bean oil and 96,039 short tons of beans.

Under the leadership of J. P. Morgan and Co., a number of American financiers have combined with financial and industrial interests in Japan for the exploitation and economic penetration of the Orient in general and of Siberia, Manchuria, China and Mongolia in particular, a recent San Francisco dispatch states. The announcement was made in that city by Tatsuya Kato, plentipotentiary of the Japanese group, and a director of the South Manchuria Railway and the South Manchuria Mining Company, who perfected the arrangements. According to the interview with Mr. Kato, the main interests of the combine will be in the mining and lumber interests of Siberia, in the construction of railroads, exploitation of the Manchurian coal fields, and the operation of steamship lines.

New Books and Publications

The Anti-Narcotic Society

Third Quarterly Report of the Board of Directors to the Members of the Anti-Narcotic Society. Tientsin.

THIS report is undoubtedly interesting to the citizens and friends of China, who have been following the history of the suppression of Opium in this country. The services of the Anti-Narcotic Society in Tientsin have been appreciated, and the effectiveness of the measures adopted by it recognised by all having the opportunity of reading its reports.

It is rather a lamentable fact that, as stated in this report, the society should have felt the lack of public interest and support as it hitherto enjoyed on account of the recent patriotic movement which seemed to have diverted the attention of the Tientsin populace from this important endeavor. The same cause has been taken by the Board of Directors to explain their failure to secure the cooperation from the police as granted before.

With these handicaps, the society nevertheless succeeded in clearing the drug dealers from the border villages, and making four successful raids upon opium and morphine dens in August. However, the leniency shown to the offenders by the police prevented the society from accomplishing its full aim.

The most significant case found in this report is that of the Japanese morphine dealers in Chang-li:

"Two Japanese, (whose names were given in Chinese equivalents), alleged to be morphine dealers were taken to the Magistrate's Yamen with the cooperation of the police. On their premises, eight Chinese were found, being there to obtain morphine injections. They were also taken to the Yamen as well as a quantity of morphine and a needle. Two small packets of the drug were previously bought by the society detective from that store."

After passing through the series of legal procedure, the case turned out to be such that the two Japanese were released by the Japanese Consul on the ground that the charge was "without evidence." The case itself has been referred to the International Anti-opium Association in Peking for further action.

Two similar cases also happened in Chien An-hsien and Lu Lung-hsin respectively. The Japanese offenders in those districts were ordered to leave after they had confessed.

O. K. Yui

St. John's University.

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week; Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Ames, Jr., New York; H. J. McCarthy; W. G. Longobardi, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Frank; E. A. Lapato, Harbin; Miss M. E. Coombe; G. Fronside, Peking; H. C. Taylor, Hongkong; E. T. Hobart, Hongkong; Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Fuller, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. R. Norbury, Hangchow; W. P. Coone, Yokohama; Miss J. D. Gillett; Mrs. J. Mattisen; Mrs. J. N. Smilie, Oakland; Miss E. J. Smilie, Oakland; Mrs. N. Petterson, Manila; Miss R. T. Thompson, Manila; Mr. and Mrs. J. Mason, San Francisco; D. C. Mixon; Mrs. L. K. Taylor; Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ritter, New York; Mrs. G. West, Boston; K. Takenchi, Rokohama; W. S. Wheaton, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Lewis; W. Withington, London; John Carr; Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Tallenage, New York; Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Stone, Boston; Mr. and T. F. Clark, New York; H. T. Chisholm, Peking; Mrs. J. Archibald, Peking; H. W. Kelley, Peking; Dr. and Mrs. Eugene Fuller, New York; Dr. Duncan, New York; Richard E. Duncan, New York; C. W. Mallock, New York; H. E. Raymond, New York; Mr. and Mrs. H. de Lavae, Stockholm; C. W. Collinson, England; Lady Chater, Hongkong; Yebeko, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Kenyon, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. M. D. Wilson; J. O. Opham, San Francisco; L. Jumper, Manila; P. S. Erricson, New York; Max. Averback, New York; I. Hawke, Peking; E. Brunn, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Woods Boston; Lt. G. Ross, France; E. G. Stewart, France; C. J. Wilke, France; W. Smithier, France; Lt. G. W. Sewell, France; M. Diamond; Mr. and Mrs. R. Oxnard, San Francisco.

The following guests have registered at the Palace Hotel during the week: H. Grant, Nanking; T. Iwai, Japan; G. R. Howatt, Peking; Mrs. Stirling, Nanking; Mrs. S. Calton, Peking; Mrs. I. Epstien, Oakland; Mr. and Mrs. Prtshan, Hongkong; R. E. Belilians, Hongkong; A. J. Boynton, Tientsin; H. Meddleton, Tientsin; J. Nathan New Zealand; W. F. Duff; Arthur Walter, New York; A. J. Boynton; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Southcott, Weihaiwei; Count Monroy; M. M. Bugar, New York; H. B. Grant, Nanking; W. A. Price, Nanking; V. Gebauer, Singapore; Capt. R. Morpli, Hongkong; N. McDonald, Hongkong;

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week; J. R. Tweedle, Scotland; Paul S. Hyman U. S. A., Mrs. Dobbie, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. Egle, Local; F. P. d'Eca, Hongkong; J. M. Pereira, Hongkong; Cyril B. Cook, England; J. E. Gilchrist, Scotland; Mr. and Mrs. Husoffe, Tongshan; C. W. Volkersen, Copenhagen; Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Norman, Shanghai; Nakazawa, Dairen; W. G. Longobardi, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. C. Romar, Vladivostock; P. C. Green, Kuala Lumpur; Dr. and Mrs. A. S. Deane, Santuao; Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Kenyon, San Francisco; Ed. Brzobohaty, Vladivostock; Thos. J. Paplin, Harbin; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Black, Nanking.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

MARSHAL, COMMISSIONER, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.
OFFICE HOURS { Judge 9-12.30; 3-5. Staff, 9-12; 2-4.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:
DEPUTY CLERK, Emery J. Woodall.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Recent Filings:

December 4, 1919; Cause No. 747; In re Estate of Henry B. Keeler, deceased; final account; petition.
" 4, " Cause No. 887; In re Guardianship of Gerald D. Lucker, a minor; petition; bond; waiver of notice.
" 4, " Cause No. 900; U. S. v. Crevling; writ.
" 6, " Cause No. 898; Fearon, Daniel & Co. v. Kitching; petition; summons.
" 6, " Cause No. 897; U. S. v. Jones; writ.
" 6, " Cause No. 899; U. S. v. Ebora; summons.
" 9, " Cause No. 873; U. S. v. Comba; commitment.
" 10, " Cause No. 844; Hayes v. American Trading Co.; motion for dismissal.
" 10, " Cause No. 901; U. S. v. Lee; writ.

Hearings:

December 4, 1919; Cause No. 900; U. S. v. Crevling.
" 6, " Cause No. 892; U. S. v. Moy Quong Poy.
" 10, " Cause No. 901; U. S. v. Lee.

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, Dec. 10th, 1919

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—During the past week London price of Bar Silver fluctuated between 74d. and 75⅛d. for spot, and 72¾d. and 74⅛d. for forward delivery. Local rates continue to be very firm, and the official quotations can only be regarded as purely nomial. A heavy premium is obtainable for T/T remittances to London, and at the close of the market to-day 8/5 cash is still being offered. Forward T/T rates show a tendency to improve, and business has been done at 7/8½d. for March delivery. Export paper finds only a few unwilling buyers, and rates for early options are more or less prohibitive. The New York/London rates is now only 386, and the London/Paris rate is 42.72½. The local stock of sycee and Bar Silver has been reduced by 26½ lahks and now stands at Tls. 15,473,000, and the stock of Mexican and Chinese Dollars at $10,900,000 is $230,000 up.

†	Average rates for Nov.	Thur. Dec. 4	Friday Dec. 5	Sat. Dec. 6	Mon. Dec. 8	Tues. Dec. 9	Wed. Dec. 10
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	6/11.640	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4	7/4
D/Dfts. "	—	7/4¼	7/4¼	7/4¼	7/4¼	7/4¼	7/4¼
4m/s "	—	7/4½	7/4½	7/4½	7/4½	7/4½	7/4½
T/T India	331.540	326	326	326	318½	318½	318½
T/T France	1,309.400	1430	1465	1465	1485	1485	1580
T/T N. Y.	144.080	149	147	147	147	143	142
T/T H'kong	66.230	64½	63½	63½	63½	63½	62
T/T Japan	34.875	33¾	34	34	34½	34½	34¾
T/T Batavia	374.700	376½	367	376	363	363	360
T/T Straits	33.955	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼	32¼
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s Bills L. Credits, D/A	7/3.440	7/8¼	7/8¼	7/8¼	7/8¼	7/8¼	7/8¼
6m/s " "	7/4.330	7/9¼	7/9¼	7/9¼	7/9¼	7/9¼	7/9¼
4m/s " D/P	—	7/8½	7/8½	7/8½	7/8½	7/8½	7/8½
6m/s " "							

NOMINAL